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THE CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

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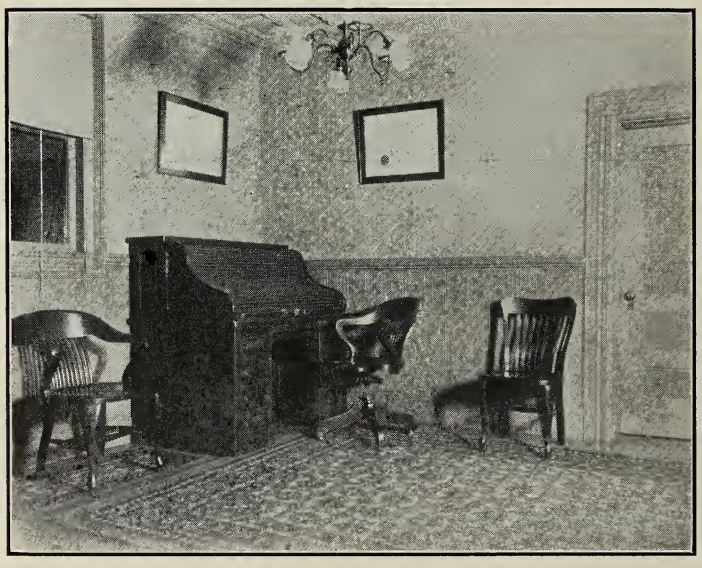

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ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 20, 1846

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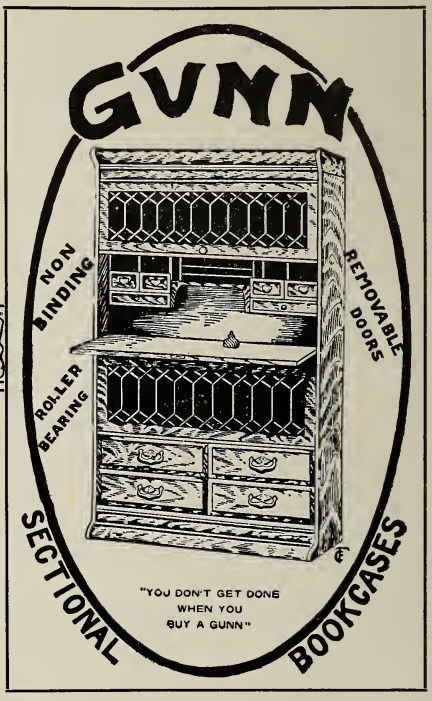

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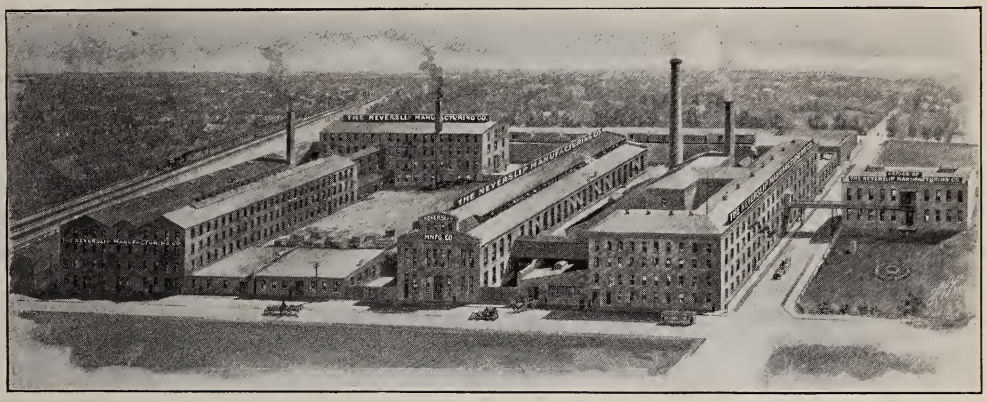

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Large and strong Vaults furnish ample protection for the Assets of the Bank and Safe Deposit Boxes for the use of our customers

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Every officer an experienced banker; all clerks and officers under surety bonds; directorate composed of well-known and well-to-do citizens

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New Brunswick
Savings Institution

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CHARTERED 1851

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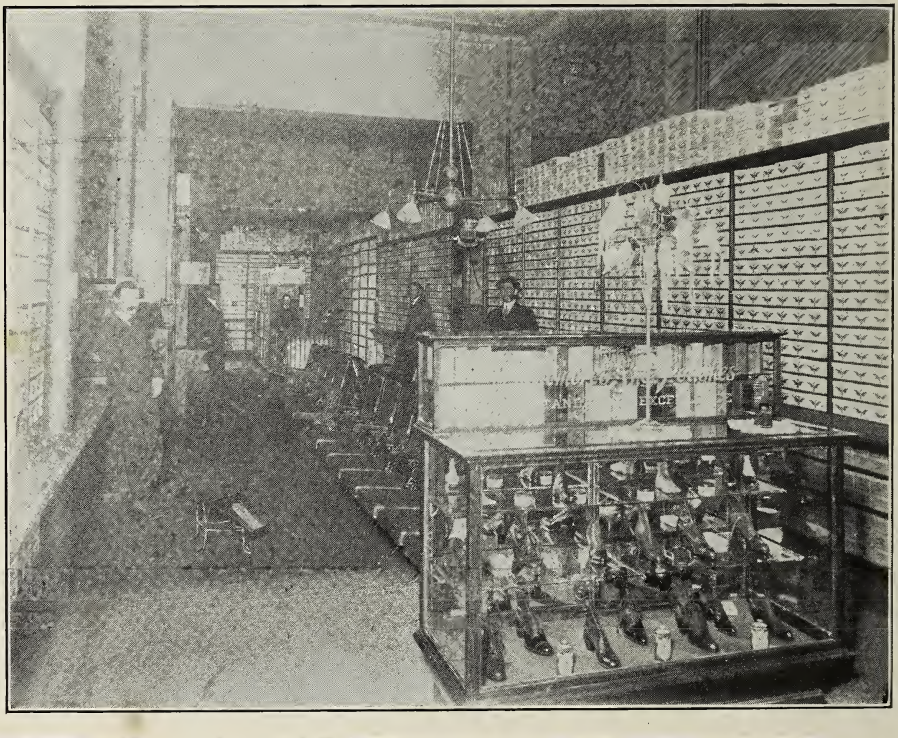

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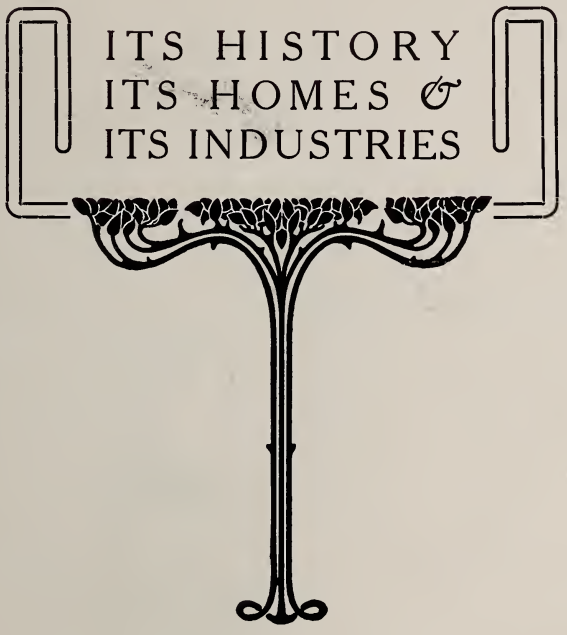

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THE NEW BRUNSWICK TIMES

January 1st, 1909

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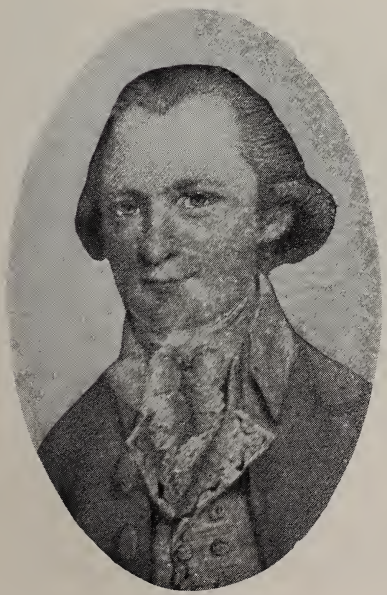
ALBANY STREET BRIDGE AND VIEW OF CITY

The City of New Brunswick

ITS HISTORY
ITS HOMES
ITS INDUSTRIES

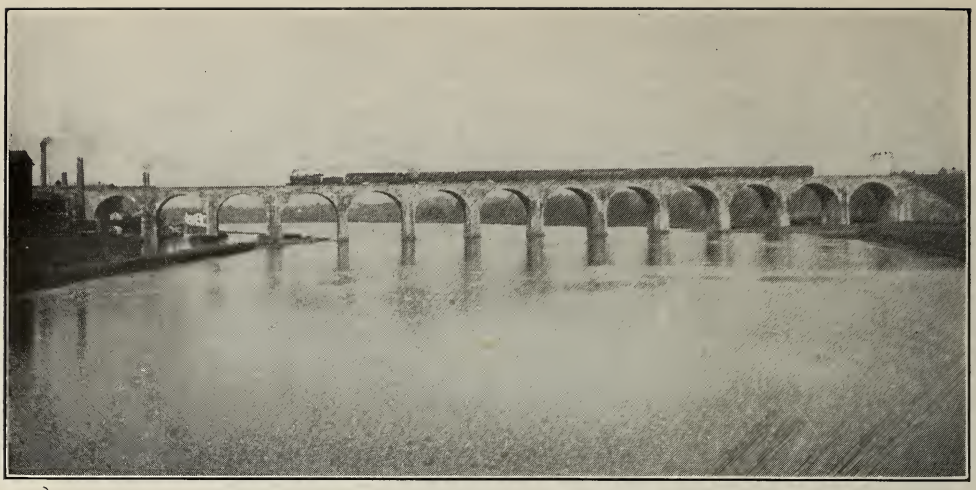


AZARIAH DUNHAM
The First Mayor Under the State Charter

Historical Sketch

John P. Wall.

THE site upon which New Brunswick stands was, in the seventeenth century, a dense cedar forest and a swamp known as "Prigmore's Swamp." The first inhabitant of the city is said to have been Daniel Cooper, who kept a ferry which crossed the river. New Brunswick was afterward called "Inian's Ferry" after John Inian, who, with his associates, in 1681 bought two lots where New Brunswick now stands which contained about a mile frontage on the river by two miles in depth. The entire land between South River and Bound Brook was laid out into what was known as "Raritan Lots," and the two lots comprising the present site of



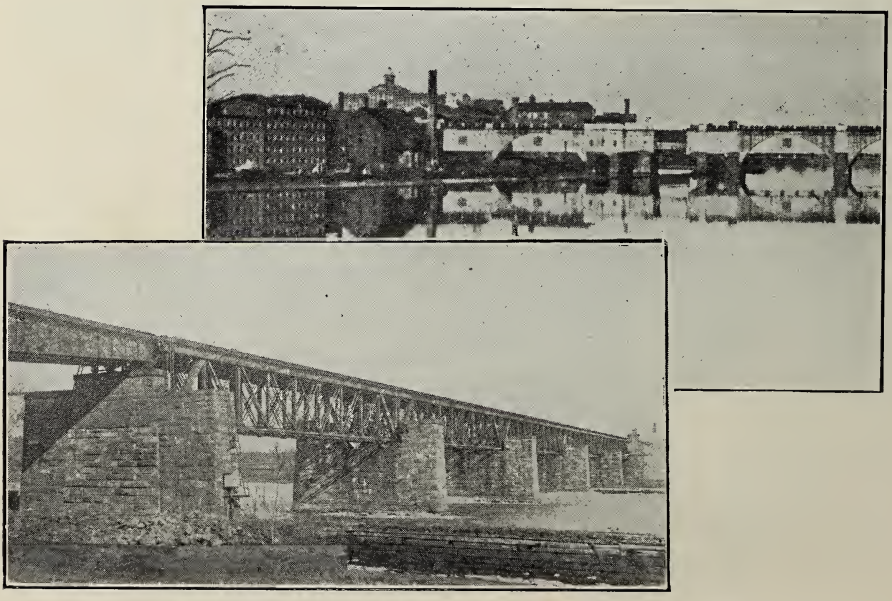
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER RARITAN RIVER

the city were awarded or sold to John Inian.

On a map, made in 1685 by John Reed, Deputy Surveyor, there is a place called a fording place, which was a rocky rift extending across the river just below where the upper lock now is, at which point the river was so shallow that it could easily be crossed at low tide in a wagon or on horseback. Afterward a road was run from George's Road to the ferry at this point. The ferry rights were transferred by Thomas Farmer to Philip French on March 30, 1732.

The place continued to be called Inian's Ferry until 1723, at which time a road and two streets were laid out. One of these streets was called "Broad Street," which is undoubtedly what is now known as Burnet Street.

The earliest use of the name "New Brunswick" is said to be found in the minutes of the County Court, from which we learn that on the 7th of April, 1724,



THE OLD WOODEN RAILROAD BRIDGE AND THE STEEL BRIDGE

WESTON'S MILL POND AND WATER PUMPING STATION

two surveyors and two constables were appointed by the Court of General Quarter Sessions for New Brunswick.

At that time New Brunswick was a very small settlement, but soon after commenced to grow very fast, as it became the landing for produce which was sent to market, and it was said that at that time a lot of ground in New Brunswick was worth nearly as much as a lot of ground in New York.

In 1774 John Adams described the

VIEW OF WESTON'S MILL CREEK

POST OFFICE BUILDING

city as follows: "There is a Church of England, a Dutch Church and a Presbyterian Church in this town. There is some little trade here; small craft can come up to this town. We saw a few small sloops. The river is very beautiful. There is a stone building for barracks, which is tolerably handsome; it is about the size of the Boston jail. Some of the streets are paved, and there are three or four handsome houses; only about one hundred and fifty families in the town."

In 1730 some Dutch families immigrated from Albany, N. Y., and located along the line of the public road, which they called "Albany Street." Among these settlers were Dirck Schuyler, Hendrick Van Dursen, Dirck Van Veghten,

LANDING BRIDGE OVER RARITAN RIVER

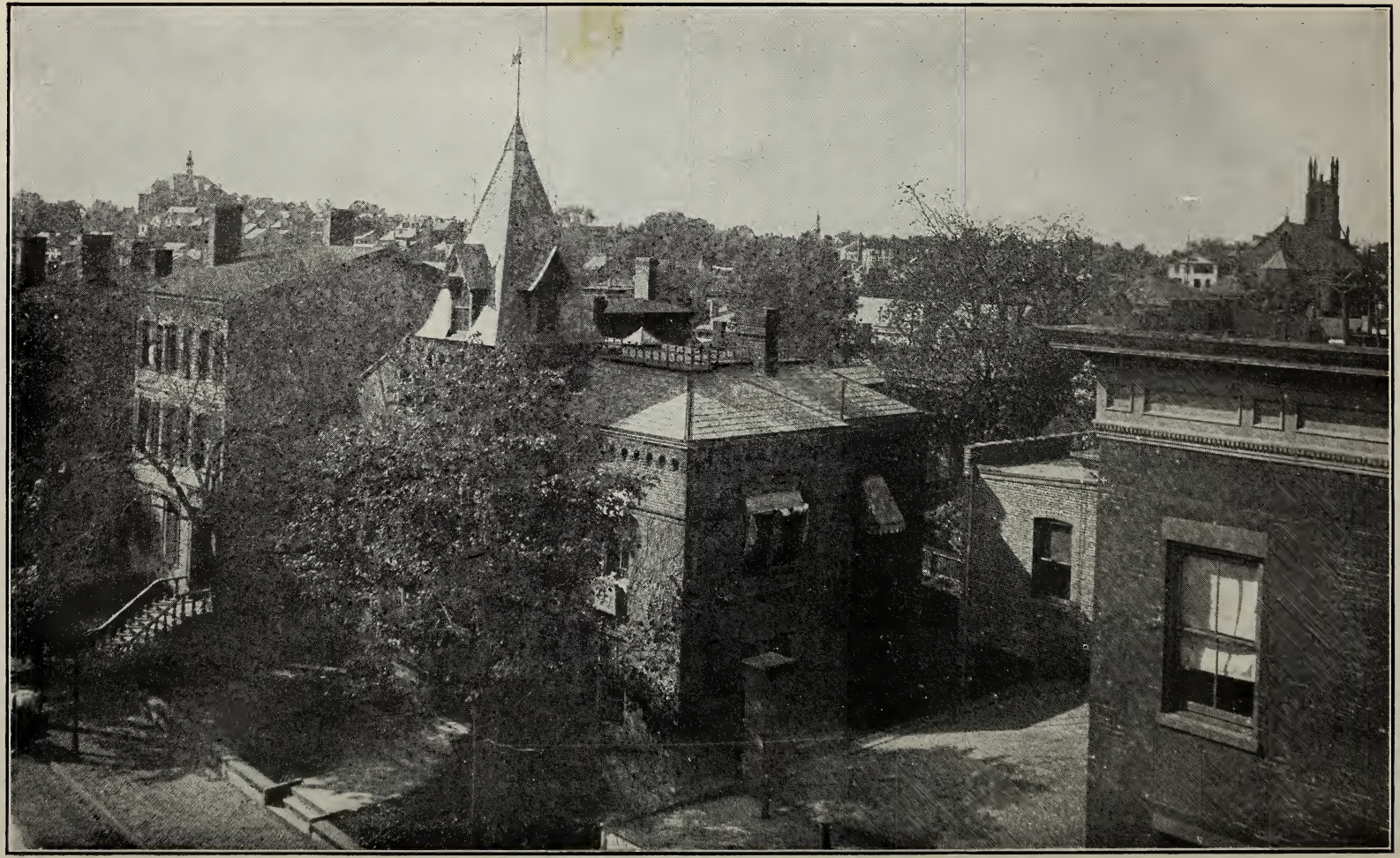
COUNTY JAIL AND SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Abraham Schuyler, John Tenbroeck, Nicholas Van Dyke, and Dirck Van Alen, who were men of considerable property and enterprise. The city became a growing town, the principal streets being Burnet, Water and Albany Streets with a few buildings on Church Street, and the inhabitants lived along the river as far south as Sonoman's Hill. The old house on Burnet Street, just below Schureman, was built by Hendrick Van Dursen. Abeel and Hasser owned about thirty acres of land in the southerly part of the city, and undoubtedly Abeel and Hassart Streets are named after them.

In 1727 John Van Nuise bought a farm which had its front on Neilson Street, one line along Liberty Street and another along New, running as far as the Mile Run Brook. The farm house which he built on what is now Neilson Street was occupied by the British Army in the Revolutionary War.

On the corner of Church and Peace

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE



VIEW OF CITY FROM NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE BUILDING

RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN C. MEYER

Streets, where Van Pelt's Drug Store now stands, was a stone edifice known as the "Appleby House." Where Rutgers College now stands there was a very large apple orchard.

One of the oldest frame buildings is the old Vanderbilt house on Burnet Street, which was the home of Commodore Vanderbilt, the founder of the family of that name. William H. Vanderbilt was born on Burnet Street in the brick house which still stands just north of Rolfe's Lumber Yard, which property was bought in 1828 by Cornelius Vanderbilt, and sold by him

COLLEGE FARM AND AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN N. CARPENDER

in 1830 to John Hicks, and afterwards deeded by his executors to Isaiah Rolfe. On July 22, 1822, Cornelius Vanderbilt petitioned to keep a public house, and Common Council granted the same.

New Brunswick was incorporated as a city on December 30, 1730, two weeks previous to the incorporation of the City of New York. The City was rechartered in 1763, and afterwards obtained a

VIEW OF GEORGE STREET AT BISHOP PLACE

RESIDENCE OF MR. CHARLES J. CARPENDER

charter under the state government in September, 1784.

The Colonial Mayors of the City were Thomas Farmer, William Oukes, James Hude and William Harrison.

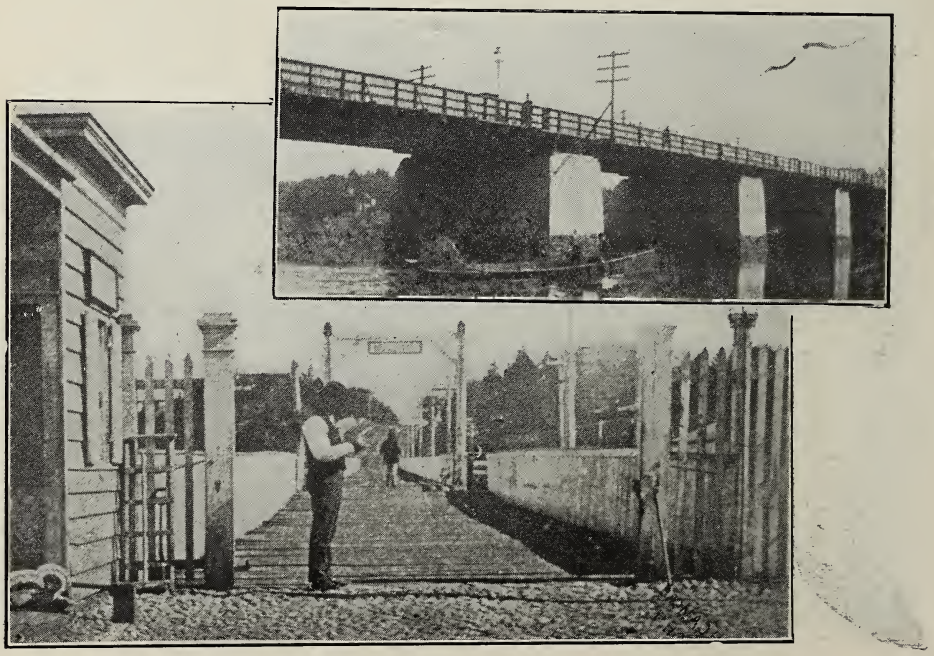
The following is a list of Mayors which the City has had under the state charter:

1784—1790—Azariah Dunham
1790—1796—John Bayard
1796—1801—Abraham Schuyler
1801—1813—James Schureman

VIEW OF CITY FROM STEAMBOAT DOCK

NEW BRUNSWICK BOAT CLUB

*1813—1821—James Bennett
*1821—1824—James Schureman
1824—1829—Augustus R. Taylor
1829—1838—C. L. Hardenbergh
1838—1840—August R. Taylor
1840—1841—David M. Vail
1841—1842—Littleton Kirkpatrick
1842—1843—Fitz Randolph Smith
1843—1845—John Acken
1845—1846—William H. Leupp
1846—1847—John Van Dyke
1847—1848—Martin A. Howell
1848—1849—Augustus F. Taylor
1849—1851—David F. Randolph
1851—1852—Peter N. Wycoff
1852—1853—John Van Dyke
1853—1855—John B. Hill
1855—1856—Abraham V. Schenck
1856—1857—Lyle Van Nuis
†1857—1858—John B. Kirkpatrick



OLD WOODEN BRIDGE AND TOLL GATE AT FOOT OF ALBANY STREET

RESIDENCE OF P. VANDERBILT SPADER FORMERLY AT CORNER OF GEORGE AND CHURCH STREETS AND AN OLD VIEW OF COMMERCE SQUARE

1881—1889—William S. Strong
1889—1895—James H. Van Cleef
1895—1902—Nicholas Williamson
1902—1904—George A. Viehmann
1904—1906—William S. Myers
1906—1908—Drury W. Cooper
1908— W. Edwin Florance

*Died in office. †Resigned.
‡Elected to fill vacancies.

THE HISTORICAL BELL HOTEL

THE MANSION HOUSE, A FAMOUS HOSTELRY

The granting of the charter was the first real step in the reconstruction of the City after the Revolution. The task which faced the citizens required good, clear judgment and a careful study of the needs and demands of the City. The responsibility of this task was given to men of such ability as Col. John Neilson, John Dennis, Azariah Dunham, James Schureman, Henry Guest, Abraham Blauvelt, Robert Eastburn and some others, and they discharged their trust exceedingly well.

After the receipt of the charter, the new city government organized with Azariah Dunham as Mayor, and John Neilson as Recorder, and, with the aid of William Harrison, who as Mayor had guided the destiny of the City during the trying days of the Revolution and who deserved great

VIEW LOOKING UP THE RIVER FROM MRS. WELLS

RESIDENCE OF MR. MILLARD F. ROSS

credit and praise, they succeeded in starting the City on its future career in a very satisfactory manner. Common Council was organized and committees were named to take care of the poor, look after the city wells and street lighting, and report on drains and fire protection.

In 1792 two important matters agitated the community—the proposed building of a bridge over the Raritan, and the location of the county court house. With respect to the latter, there was great rivalry between Perth Amboy and New Brunswick, and, finally, the offer of New Brunswick to contribute 300 pounds sterling toward the building of the court house carried the day and the City became the County seat.

"ROSS HALL," THE GOLF CLUB HOUSE

RESIDENCE OF MR. HARRY ROSS

At this time, New Brunswick was one of the greatest agricultural depots of the North. The grain of practically the entire state of New Jersey was conveyed to New Brunswick where cash was paid for it. Whitehall Tavern was the headquarters where farmers and provision men congregated and bartered and sold their goods.

It was the custom in those days for all cities to have a market for the sale and exchange of merchandise; it is not known when the first market was built in New Brunswick, but it must have been before 1763, as the Charter of that year speaks of a market clerk.

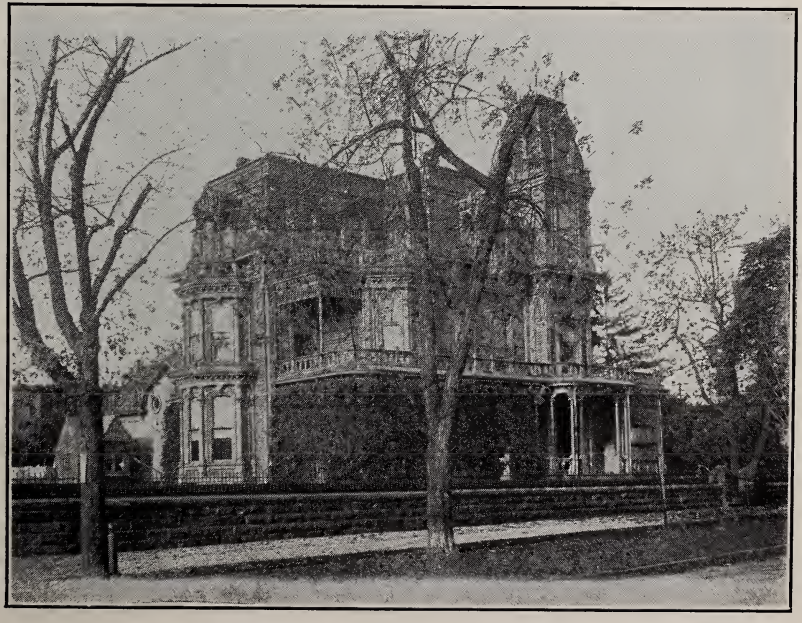
In 1796 Robert Hude was appointed Clerk of the old market house which stood

VIEW OF GEORGE STREET SOUTH FROM WASHINGTON

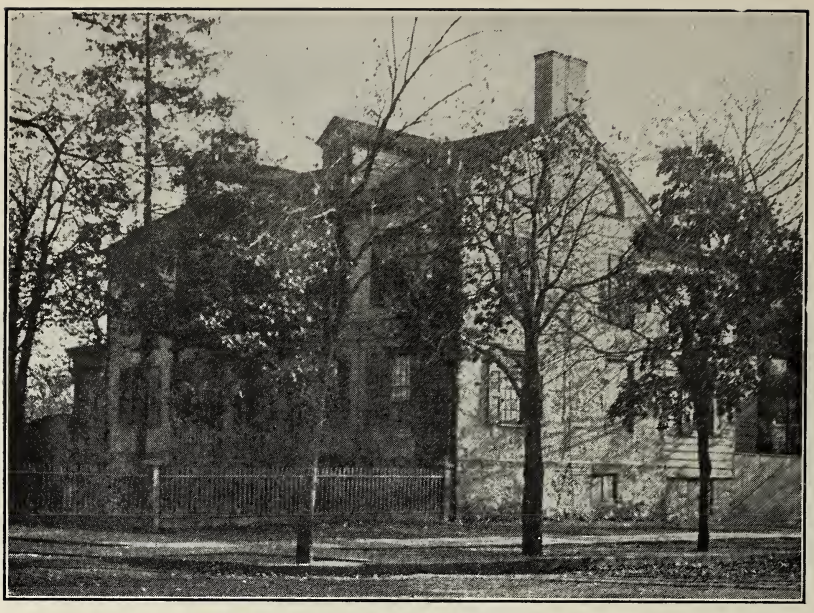
THE OLD GEORGE STREET STATION

on Commerce Square, and in that year the building of a new market house was decided on, but the new market was not built until 1811 when it was erected on Hiram Street, right facing the First Dutch Church. The sale of stalls took place on July 5, 1814, and the building remained standing until 1865 when it was torn down.

The City was originally lit by oil lamps, and the record shows that on April 28, 1797, it was resolved to discontinue the lighting of the city and sell the oil on hand, but whether this was carried into



RESIDENCE OF MR. ROBERT W. JOHNSON



HISTORICAL RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. S. VAIL.

effect is not known, as on April 15, 1798, the committee on lamps reported twelve in good repair, eight gone and ten needing repair.

The difference in the way our forefathers looked after city affairs was illustrated by a decision of Council on January 10, 1800, when Mr. Cox, the lamplighter, was informed that unless he paid better attention to the lighting and cleaning of the lamps his pay would be suspended.

From time to time the lighting of the city was discontinued and renewed until the introduction of gas on June 11, 1832, when the streets were lighted during the

RESIDENCE OF PROF. CHARLES E. HART, D.D.

McCORMICK'S HOTEL, NOW DESTROYED

dark of the moon, a practice which continued from that time until within a very few years.

The fall of 1797 marked the laying of the first sewer drain, for on September 27th of that year, Jacob Dunham and Robert Eastburn were authorized to lay a drain on Church Street.

The City had a town clock at this time, which was located in the steeple of the Episcopal Church and was cared for by John Lupp, who was paid ten dollars a year for that service.

On September 22, 1822, a town meeting was held to pass on the question of placing a town clock in the Dutch Church, and by a vote of 134 in favor to 47 against, $500 was appropriated for the purpose of purchasing the clock. It was bought of B. Davidson, and John

RUINS OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S "BELLONA" HOTEL

OLD SUYDAM STREET STATION

Wyckoff took charge of it at the munificent remuneration of Twelve Dollars per year.

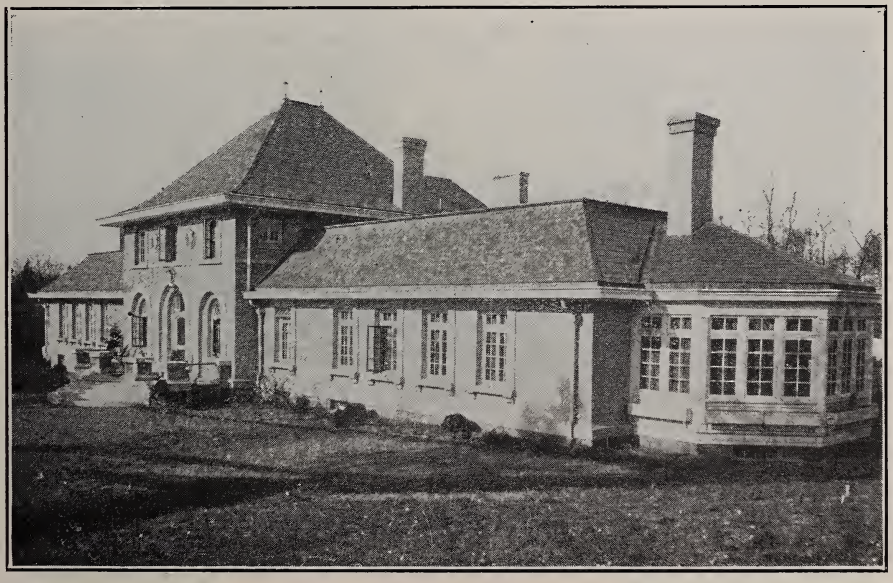
City licenses were granted by the County Court in the early days of the City, but on June 10, 1800, Common Council appointed a committee to go before the Legislature and ask for amendments permitting the City to grant licenses, and the Charter was so amended in the year 1801, and on May 30th of that year the first licenses were granted; hotel keepers being charged according to the capacity of their places.

The records show that Water Street, which was paved in 1801, was the first paved street in the City.

RESIDENCE OF MR. ROBERT E. ROSS

ST. PETER'S GENERAL HOSPITAL

In 1796 the importance of a better method of transportation across the Raritan River resulted in the erection of the old wooden bridge and the abandonment of the ferry across the river. This bridge was for years controlled by the New Brunswick Bridge Company which charged a toll, and this method was continued until July 3, 1875, when the County became the owner of the bridge and declared it a free bridge. The wooden bridge which was purchased by



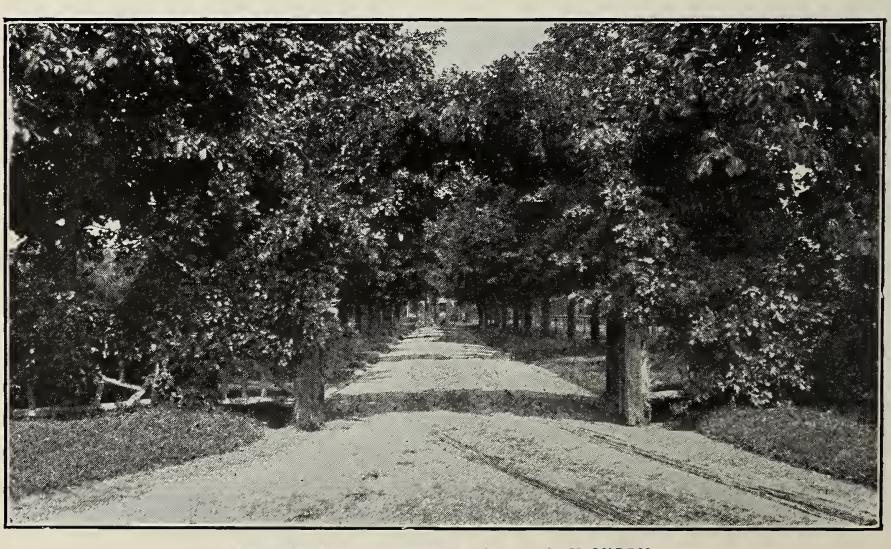
PARKER MEMORIAL HOME FOR INCURABLES

WELLS' MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

the County was replaced by the present stone arch bridge in 1892.

Another subject that occupied the attention of the City Fathers in the early days was the establishment of a fire department. In 1796 the City had two engines—"The Upper Fire Engine," of which James Dunham was Captain, and the "Lower Fire Engine," James Schureman, Captain. These engines seemed to be in charge of one department and William Van Duersen was director and treasurer.

On February 2, 1779, Mr. Bray and Mr. Baker were appointed a committee by Common Council to draft a resolution and present it to the Legislature for the purpose of securing certain privileges and the exemption of certain duties to firemen, and this action eventually resulted in the law which exempts firemen from militia and jury duty.



ENTRANCE TO RESIDENCE OF W. J. McCURDY

CHILDREN'S INDUSTRIAL HOME

The Fire Department at that time had a division known as the "Bag Men," who took charge of large leather bags which were provided by Common Council for the purpose of removing and keeping safe, property threatened by fire. These "Bag Men" were in all probability the forerunners of the modern salvage corps. In 1821 the official "Baggs" were John N. Simpson, Jehil Freeman, Henry Outcalt,

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

Peter Vredenberg, David Voorhees, Samuel Holcomb, Cornelius Van Anglen,

SOLIDERS' MONUMENT

George Clark, James Richmond and Francis Conover.

In 1825 an examination of the Fire Department showed that No. 1 had but eight members; No. 2, six members; No. 3 was extinct; No. 4 was not mentioned, and No. 5 had eighteen members. In that year the department was reorganized.

The old No. 3 engine was sold in 1828 to the "Village of Plainfield" and a new one purchased for $712.50 and turned over to a company of thirty men.

The names of the first companies of record given in the minutes of Common Council for April 5, 1796, were John Bayard, Peter Ten Eick, James Bennett, John Plum, James Hodge, Peter Vredenburg, James Cole, Moses Scott, Robert Eastburn, John Voorhees, John Lupp, Peter Vredenburg, Sr.

It was the custom for the ladder companies to carry their hooks and ladders to the fires, but on September 6, 1822, Common Council purchased a wagon at a cost of $32.50.

On May 30, 1823, on the petition of the firemen, they voted $200 for the purpose of purchasing hats, which, when received in August of that year, were distributed among the members of the companies.

In the early days of the City the little hamlet hugged the river. The aristocracy located on Little Burnet Street. The residence of Gov. Paterson occupied the site of the present Paterson Block. The drygoods district was on Burnet Street and the general stores on Church Street; the warehouses were located on Water Street. Albany Street was a hill, the north side being several feet above the south, so that it shelved decidedly and it was very steep in its decent to the river. This street was graded in 1811.

One of the old landmarks that has disappeared from the City is the old Washington Headquarters, which stood on the southwest corner of Neilson and Albany Streets. In 1830 it was occupied as a shoe store by Daniel Pierson and, in later years, old "Pop" Haggerty conducted a restaurant there, where he dispensed his famous "Baked Beans." The old building and land were sold on May 13, 1872, to A. S. Runyon for $12,000, and the building was torn down in the early seventies.

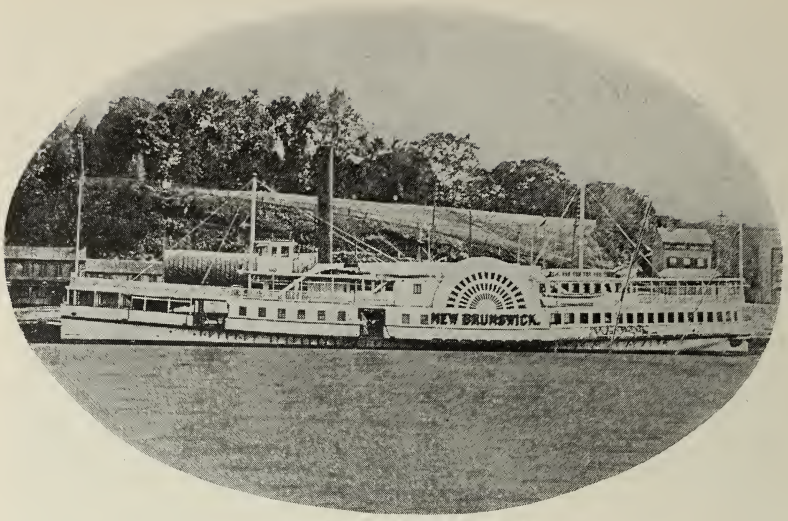
At the lower end of Burnet Street were a large number of shipyards, which did a thriving business.

TABLET TO VICTIMS OF THE "MAINE"

RESIDENCE OF MRS. P. W. FICK, THE OLD LIVINGSTON HOUSE

The First Ward in those days was known as Richmond's Meadows; the second was DeHart's farm and Martin's farm, where cattle were lodged and fed by the drove. What is now the upper part of the Fourth and Fifth Wards above New Street was entirely vacant. The Sixth Ward was called Shell Hill. From the Canal to Eastern Turnpike was almost a desert.

THE OLD SCUREMAN HOUSE ON BURNET STREET



THE STEAMER NEW BRUNSWICK

In the centre of the City was a cemetery which reached from George to Neilson Streets and from Church to Schureman Streets.

In 1830 nearly a million bushels of grain was handled in New Brunswick and the annual shipment up to that year averaged 500,000 bushels of rye and over 300,000 bushels of corn.

Two lines of steamships vied with each other in the passenger traffic. They were known as The Union Line and the Citizens Line. The rivalry of these competing lines was most active, and it was while racing with "The Thistle" that the "Legislature" had the misfortune to have her boiler explode scalding many people and killing one. These steamboats, with "The Bellona," were the first to ply the waters of the Raritan. They were followed by "The Antelope," "The Wyoming," "The Warden," "The Minneola," and "The New Brunswick," which last named boat was burned to the water's edge on August 7, 1902, near Martin's Dock. Other steamboats ran for short periods.

In those days numerous sailing vessels were employed in trading with foreign countries and so great was the magnitude

VIEW OF ALBANY STREET BEFORE ELEVATION

THE OLD HICKS HOUSE, BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT

of trade that the Raritan was classed as one of the three greatest rivers in the country in tonnage.

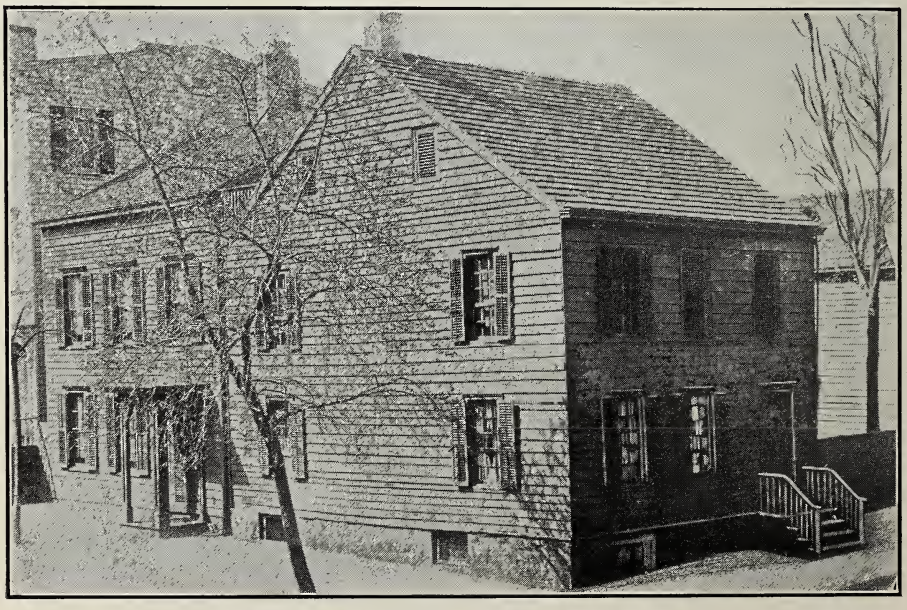
Passenger communication was had with New York four times daily by steamboat, and stages ran from New Brunswick to Lamberton. Passengers would make a rush for the line of four-horse stages which stood ready to carry them on their journey. As they were filled, whips would crack and, racing up Burnet Street, would come as many as twenty-two four-horse

OLD RAILROAD BRIDGE WITH DRAW OPEN

OLD AGNEW HOUSE

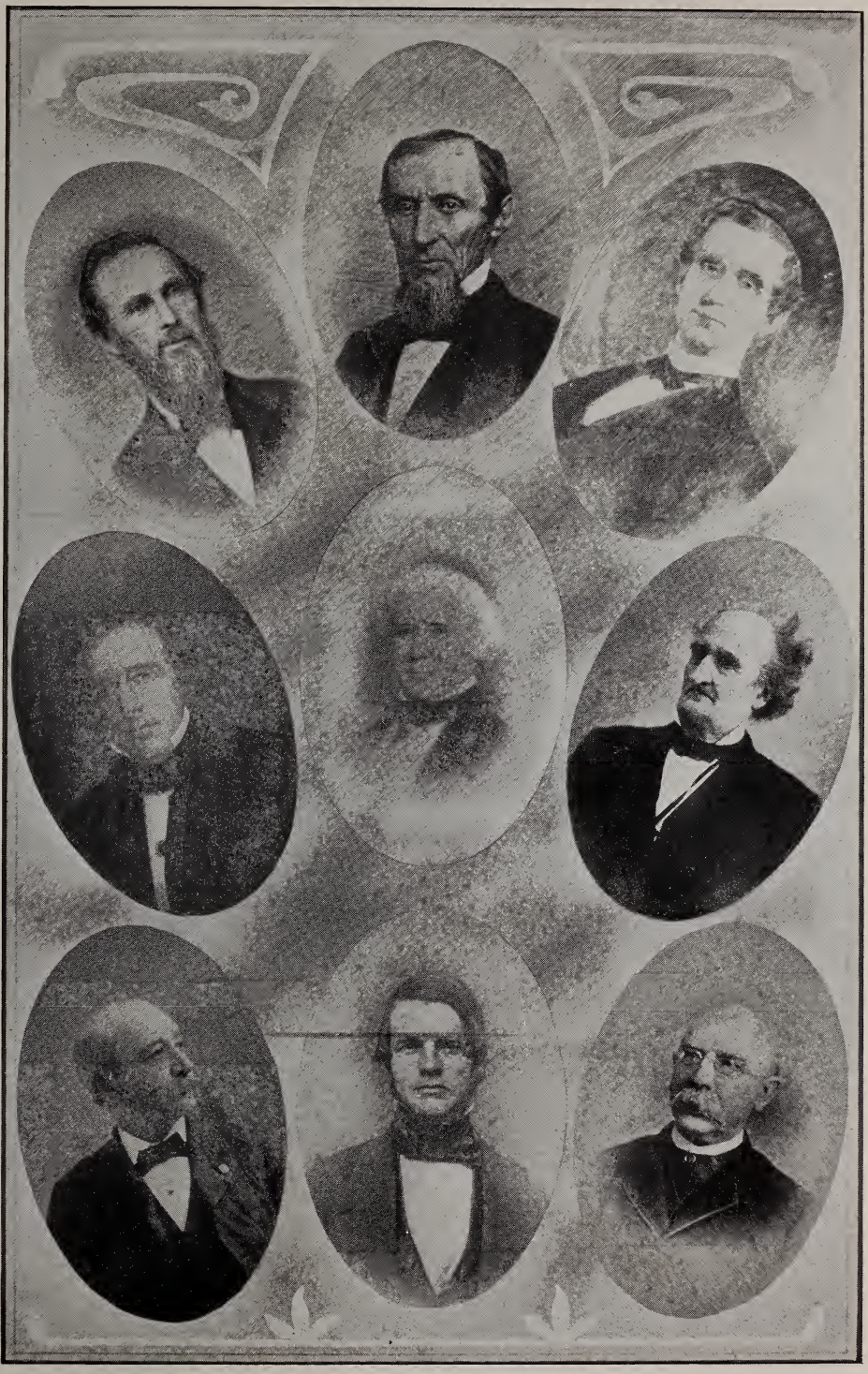
stages in line at one time; and, almost at the same time, would be heard the oncoming of the stages from the other direction, bringing the passengers for the return trip to New York.

The hotels at that time were the Bell Tavern, The White Hall Hotel, and Mann's Hotel, which was said to be the best hotel at the time and was a long, low building on the southeast corner of Albany



SCHNEEWEISS HOUSE AT GEORGE AND CHURCH STREETS, FIRST HOME OF FREE LIBRARY

FORMER MAYORS

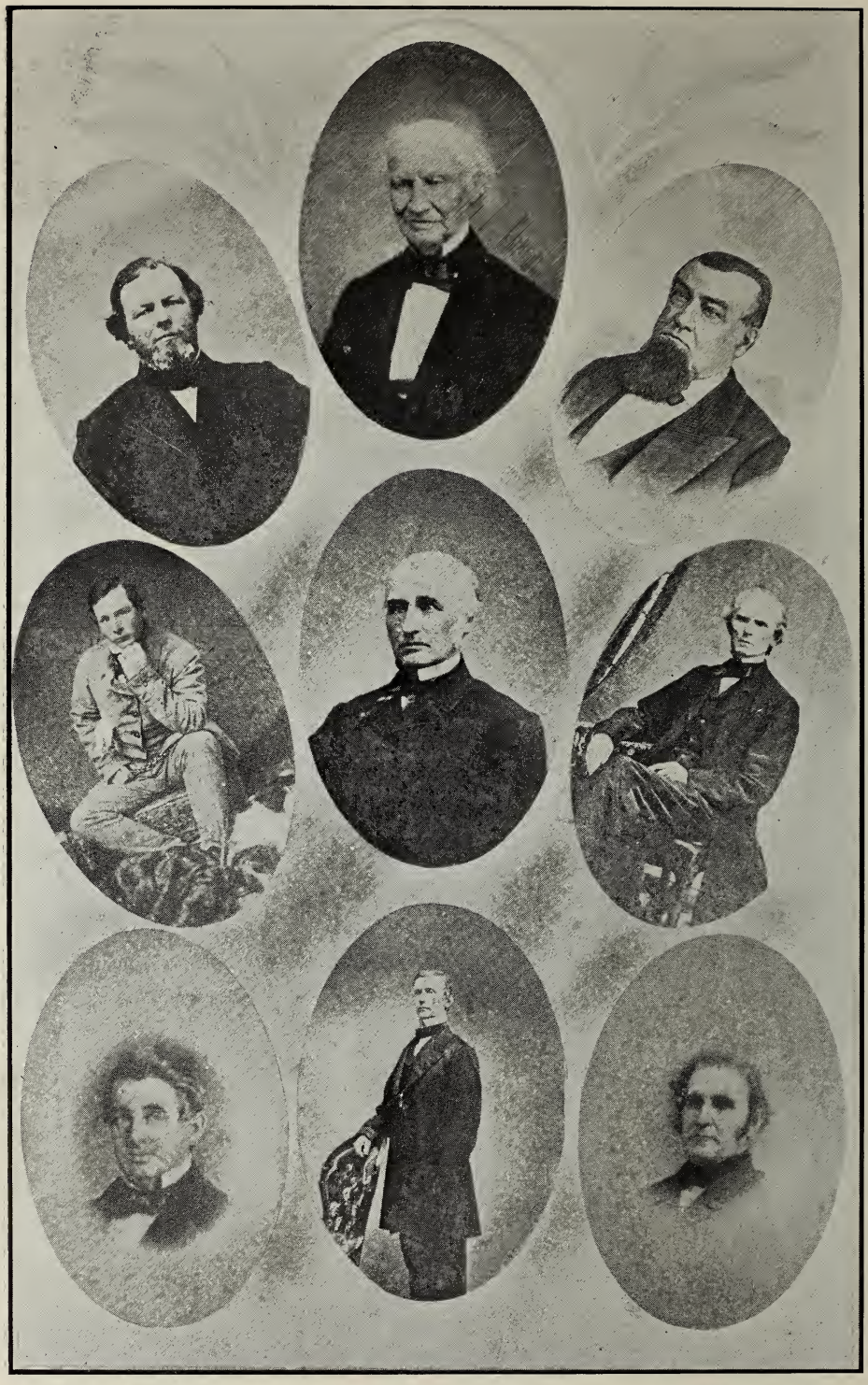


ISAIAH ROLFE
C. L. HARDENBERGH
WILLIAM S. STRONG

JOHN B. HILL
LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK
PETER N. WYCOFF

LYLE VAN NUIS
EZEKIEL PATERSON
ABRAHAM V. SCHENCK

FORMER MAYORS

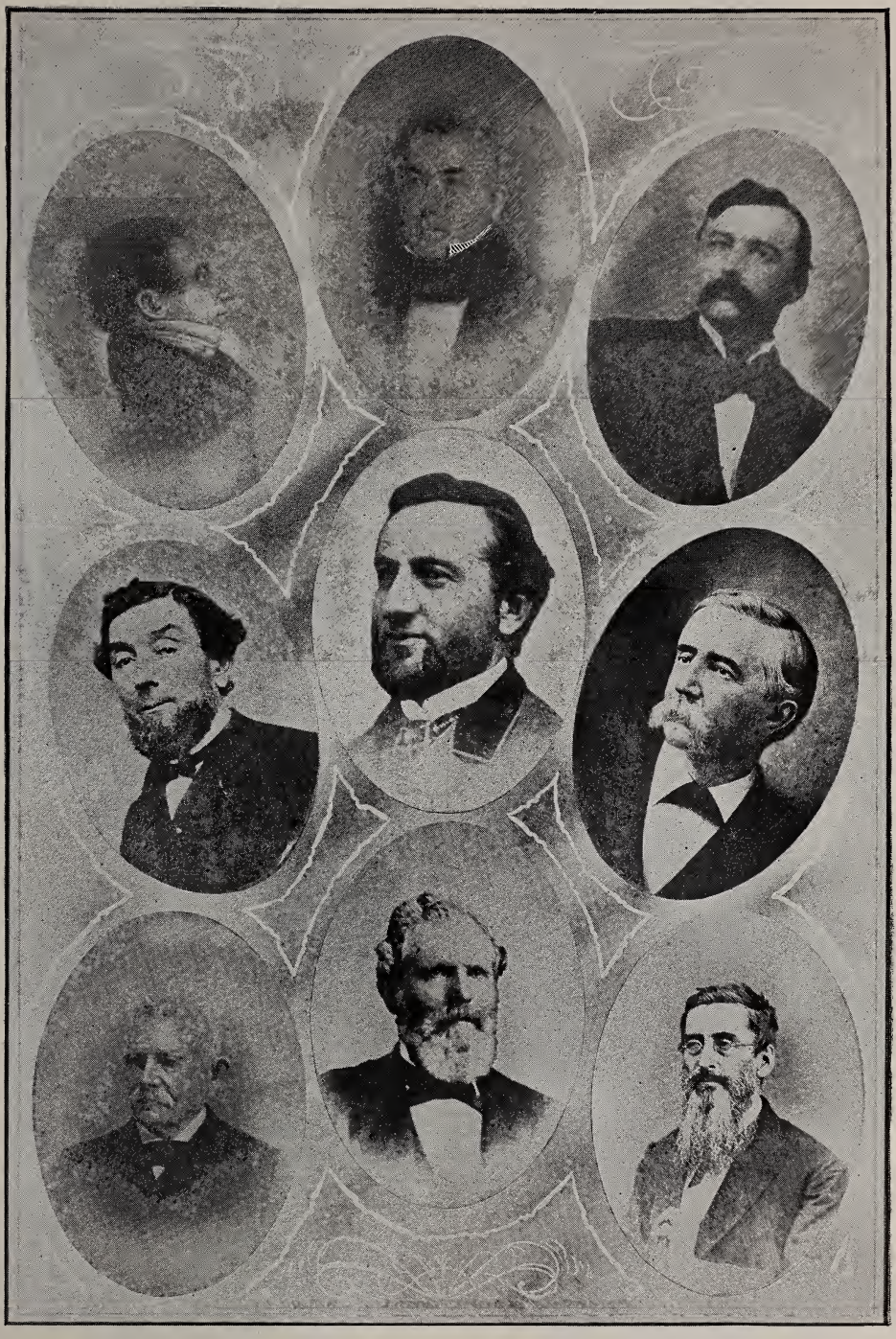


PETER C. ONDERDONK
THOMAS DE RUSSY
JOHN ACKEN

FITZ RANDOLPH SMITH
GEORGE J. JANEWAY
WILLIAM H. LEUPP

GARRET CONOVER
DAVID F. RANDOLPH
JOHN B. KIRKPATRICK

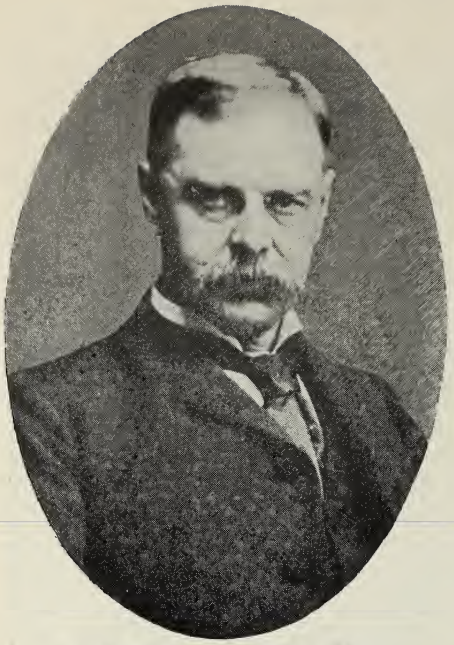
FORMER MAYORS



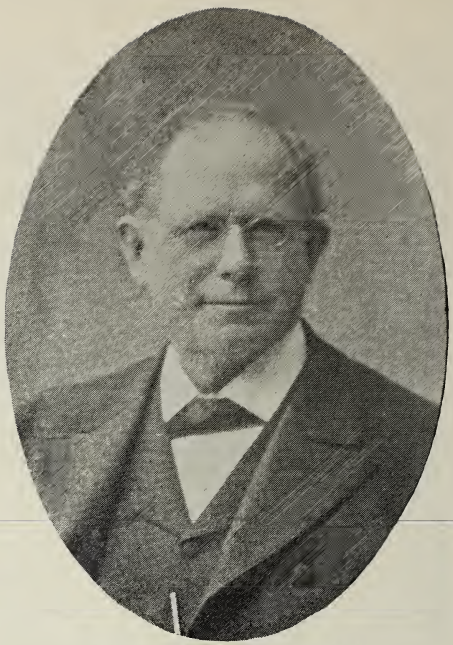
DAVID M. VAIL
TUNIS V. D. HOAGLAND
MARTIN A. HOWELL

AUGUSTUS R. TAYLOR, M.D.
JOHN T. JENKINS
AUGUSTUS T. STOUT

T. DE WITT REILY
MILES ROSS
AUGUST F. TAYLOR



EX-MAYOR NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON

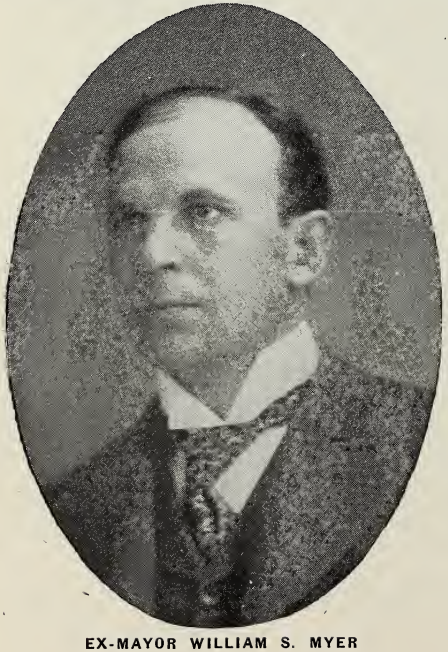


EX-MAYOR JAMES H. VAN CLEEF

and Neilson Streets. There was also the Bellona Hotel at the foot of Burnet Street kept by Skipper Cornelius Vanderbilt.

In 1830 the Delaware and Raritan Canal was commenced, and it was completed in 1833 and opened for traffic. It cost about three million dollars. The first steam-propeller which went through the canal was the "Hercules," which came up through the basin at New Brunswick soon after her arrival from Glasgow where she was built.

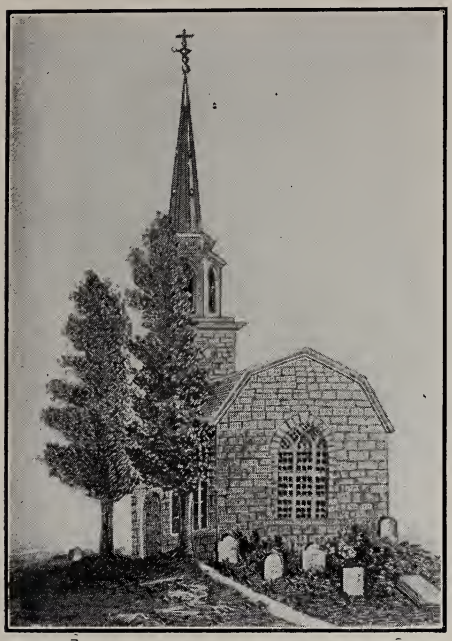
In 1835 the New Jersey Railroad was completed between Jersey City and New



EX-MAYOR WILLIAM S. MYER

EX-MAYOR GEORGE A. VIEHMANN

Brunswick. On January 2, 1836, a new locomotive called "The New Brunswick," attached to thirteen cars decorated with



FIRST BUILDING OF CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

banners bearing the names of the counties, cities and villages along the line, came down from Newark at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The cars were filled with guests from along the route. At East Brunswick they were received by Alderman Zabriskie and a committee and conveyed in carriages over the Albany Street Bridge to the Court House, where a sumptuous feast was served presided over by C. L. Hardenberg.

All trains stopped across the river and passengers were transferred across the bridge in stages at a charge of 6½ cents. A bridge across the river was built, however, on January 1, 1838, and the first train was run across it to the new depot on Somerset Street which had been built on the site of the old Baptist Church. This bridge was a wooden bridge and was destroyed on March 9, 1878, by fire, which many of our present citizens will remember as one of the grandest and most spectacular fires possible to imagine. A temporary bridge was then erected to accommodate traffic and the iron bridge immediately constructed to replace the old wooden bridge, and, when the tracks were elevated through the city, the present stone arch bridge was built.

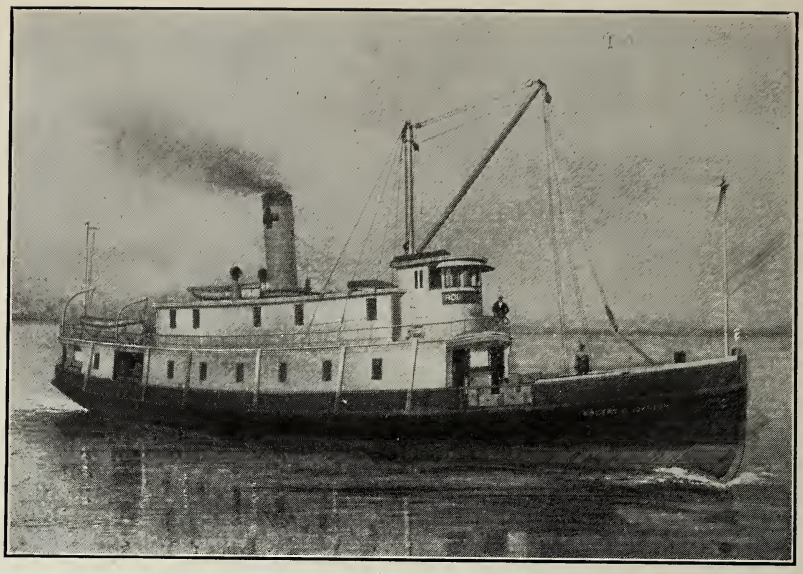
The elevation of the railroad tracks through the city was commenced in 1902, and on May 17, 1903, the first train crossed the new stone arch bridge, and on May 31, 1904, all trains began to run on the elevation and the old George Street station was abandoned and the depot was temporarily transferred to Albany Street and Easton Avenue. Only two tracks were in use for some time, but, as soon as the second half of the bridge was completed, the four track system was opened

On June 19, 1835, the town came near meeting total destruction by a tornado which swept the town about five o'clock in the evening and razed many buildings entailing a loss of over $150,000.

Soon after this time, New Brunswick began to develop as a manufacturing place, the rubber industry being the first industry started in this city. The New Jersey Rubber Shoe Company was started in 1839, and then came the Meyer Rubber Company at Milltown with its branch here. Then came the Novelty Rubber Company which was located in one of the buildings now occupied by Johnson &

ORIGINAL FIRST REFORMED CHURCH

Johnson; and, after that, the New Brunswick Rubber Company in the building on Washington Street.



STEAMER R. W. JOHNSON

Shortly after the first rubber industry was started, the wall paper industry was begun. Janeway and Company commenced this branch of business in 1844.

After this came the National Iron Works, established by Elijah Kelly, the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company; and, following these, have come to our city many other industrial enterprises such as Johnson & Johnson, Hirschorn & Mack, the National Musical String Company, and a host of others.

The opening of the railroad and canal greatly affected the trade of the city by allowing farmers to ship their produce without carrying it to New Brunswick, and the completion of the Central Railroad in 1852 as far as Somerville was a great blow to the shipping interests of New Brunswick.

It was about that time, however, that the establishment of several manufactories, especially in the rubber business, indicated that New Brunswick was to become in the future a manufacturing centre. It was

DEPOT OF RARITAN RIVER RAILROAD

RESIDENCE OF PROF. E. B. VOORHEES

the business of the rubber companies during the Civil War that kept the citizens of the community in employment. The old town sent out four full companies to defend the flag in the Civil War, in addition to which hundreds of its individual citizens enlisted in the branches of the service.

The question of a city water plant first attracted attention in 1854, when the proposition to introduce water into the city was defeated. In 1859 a company was incorporated with $300,000 capital, and in 1861 the city was empowered to take $50,000 of this stock if a vote of the people favored it. The personal appeals of Dr. A. D. Newell and others to the working people, urging them to vote for the construction of the waterworks, carried the election against the votes of the "Best Citizens" whose own ancestors, fifty or sixty years previous, had formed the

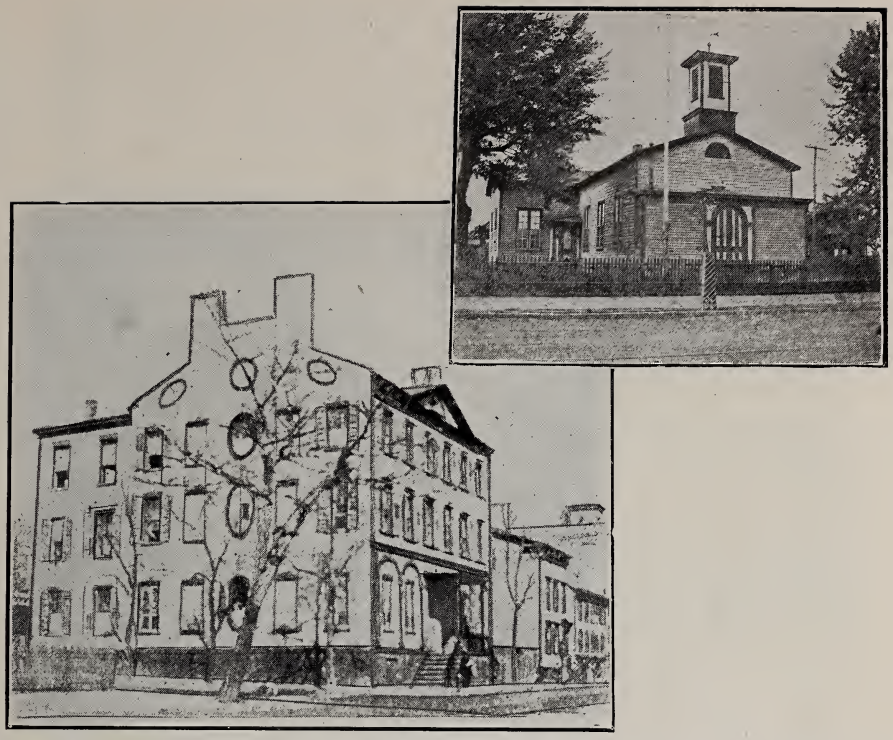
RESIDENCE OF MR. THOMAS NELSON

VIEHMANN BUILDING, SHOWING RUST'S DRUG STORE, BEAM & CLARE'S SHOE STORE AND GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO. STORE

"New Brunswick Fountain Company," for the purpose of supplying the city with water from the Barrack Springs through wooden logs.

In olden times Peace Street was known as Market Street, Bayard Street was called Prince, Paterson was Barracks Street, Neilson Street was divided and the portion south of Albany Street was called Queens, while the northern portion was called Kings. Church Street was changed to White Street and back again

VIEW OF LIVINGSTON AVENUE TAKEN AT SUYDAM STREET

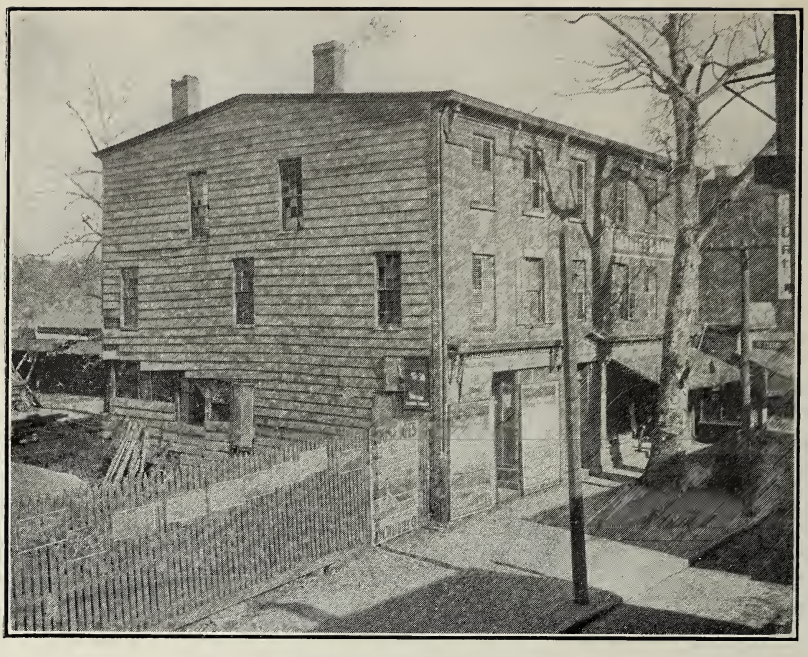


HANNAH HOYT SCHOOL BUILDING, TRANSFORMED INTO VIEHMANN BUILDING, AND OLD FRENCH STREET SCHOOL ON SITE OF PRESENT WASHINGTON SCHOOL

to Church Street; Richmond was known as Court Street, probably because the Court House was located at the corner of Burnet and Richmond Streets. Easton Avenue from Somerset to Albany was at one time known as Niagara; Schureman was called Dutch Street, Commercial Avenue was Town Lane, and Albany was sometimes called French Street.

The city includes all lands beginning at the mouth of the Mile Run Brook, continuing up that brook to where it crosses George's Road, thence east to Lawrence Brook and following the said brook to the

"RED CLIFFE," RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. V. SCHENCK



"NEILSON HOUSE"
Gen. Howe's Headquarters Dec. 2, 1776 to June 22, 1777

Raritan River, crosses the river, and follows the southerly boundary line of Raritan and Piscataway townships up the said river to a point opposite the Mile Run Brook, so that the corporate boundaries of the city include all the river lying in front

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF GEORGE AND CHURCH STREETS BEFORE PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING WAS ERECTED

OLD MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

of the city, which is a fact that is not generally known.

New Brunswick, during the Revolutionary War, was for a long time occupied by the British, and a number of skirmishes took place immediately in and around the city.

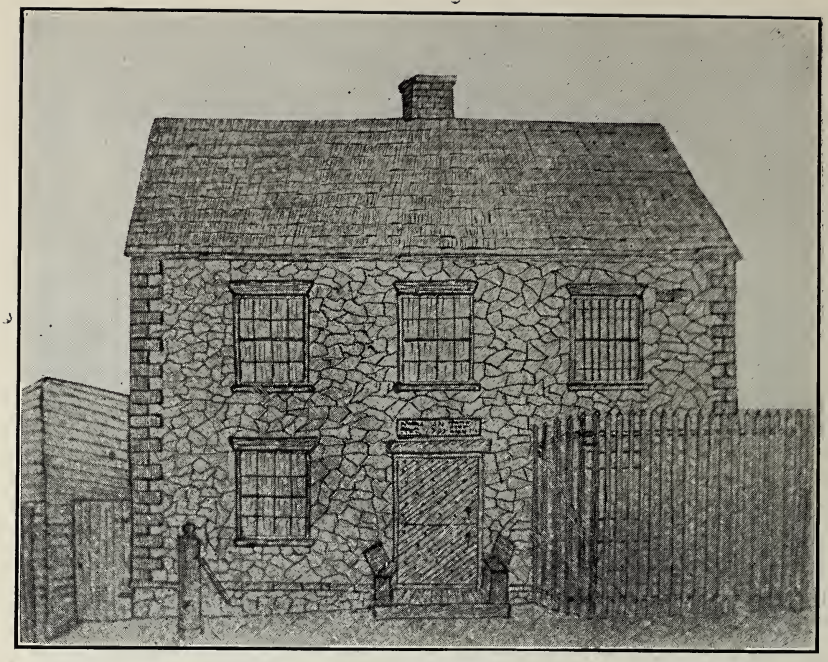
The only paper which was published in the eighteenth century was "The Guardian and New Brunswick Advertiser," which paper has been continuously published ever since and is now known as the "Daily Times." It first appeared as a daily on October 4, 1869.

In 1828 the city had a population of about 5,000, and was a very lively and interesting place, being the stopping place for stagecoaches. The city was then bounded by Church Street and New Street. One of the oldest houses is the residence of Mrs. Edward S. Vail, on the corner of Livingston Avenue and Carroll Place, which was built in 1760 by Henry Guest. This place was once the refuge of Tom Paine. At that time Dennis Street was a skating pond in winter and a swamp in summer.

The situation of New Brunswick makes it extremely suitable for the location of factories. The congestion in large cities has forced all industrial concerns to get to points where they can spread out, and, being situated on the main line of the greatest railroad in the country, between New York and Philadelphia, and having all the advantages for homes, it offers to manufacturers every possible advantage that any city could advance.

It has good water, healthful conditions and surroundings, a liberal minded citizenship, every facility for clean amusement, a river which provides a source for both industrial and pleasure navigation, a surrounding country which is remarkably beautiful for walks and drives, and enjoys educational advantages which are unsurpassed.

During the past decade there has been a remarkable inflow of foreigners who are making the city their permanent home.

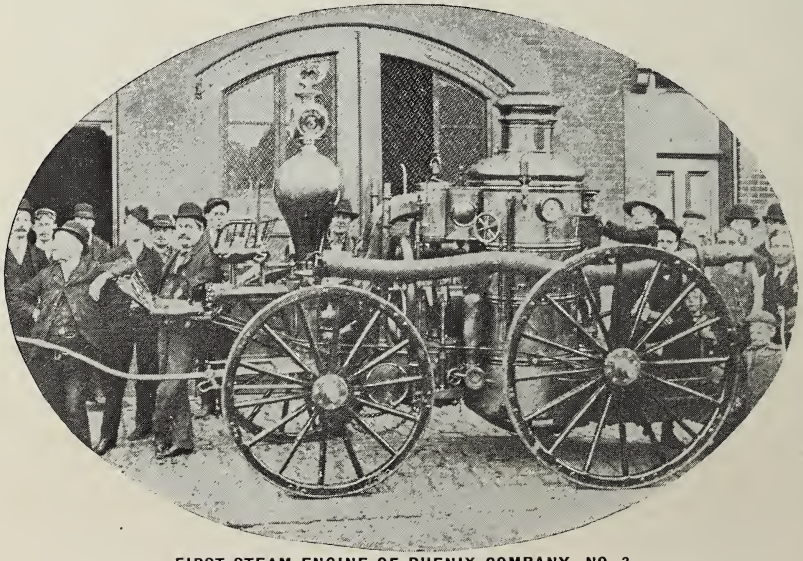


FIRST JAIL IN NEW BRUNSWICK

These foreigners have all been thrifty and home seeking people. They are of the class which accumulate and save and invest their savings in homes, and there has been a large spurt in building operations since their advent.

The business district of the city is increasing very materially in area, and George Street, which was once a residential street, seems destined to become the active business centre of the city. During the past five years the number of stores has increased very materially, and the volume of business done in the city has kept pace with their growth.

Everywhere there is a sign of healthful activity, and there is every evidence that from now on the growth of the city will



FIRST STEAM ENGINE OF PHENIX COMPANY, NO. 3

VIEW OF LIVINGSTON MANOR

be continuous and steady, and that its population and wealth will increase by the addition of persons who will become good, loyal American Citizens.

Immediately opposite the City of New Brunswick, on the east shore of the Raritan River, is located the thriving borough of Highland Park, which has its own separate government and which is being rapidly settled as a residential community by people whose business vocations are in the city, but who are building homes in this beautiful suburb. This borough has grown very rapidly in the last few years, and, as it possesses adequate trolley facilities and has all the advantages of the city water supply, good sewerage and excellent fire protection, it is destined to continue to grow and build up.

In a part of the borough, known as Livingston Manor, Warren Whittlesey has within the last three years built fifty handsome bungalows and cottages, all of which have found a ready market, and are all very attractive and ornamental houses.

New Brunswick is fortunate in being connected by means of fine macadam roads with all parts of New Jersey. These roads lead in every direction and make the city a center for those who find pleasure in automobiling and driving.

GRANT AVENUE, LIVINGSTON MANOR

Rutgers College

RUTGERS College was founded as Queen's College, November 10th, 1766. It was the eighth collegiate founding in the American colonies. Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, King's (now Columbia), Pennsylvania and Brown had preceded it, and Dartmouth completed the colonial list. The College had its origin especially in the zeal for education and religion shown by the Dutch colonists in New York and New Jersey. Early in the eighteenth century, the Reverend Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, of central New Jersey, distinguished pastor and evangelist of his time, urged the erection of such a college. His son, the Reverend Theodorus Frelinghuysen of Albany, continued the effort, persistently seeking the necessary sympathy and resources both in this country and in Holland. With both of these pioneers was associated the layman, Hendrick Fisher of Bound Brook,

W. H. S. DEMAREST, D.D., PRESIDENT

GENERAL VIEW OF CAMPUS

PROF. F. C. VAN DYCK

PROF. M. T. SCUDDER

president of the first Provincial Congress of New Jersey and chairman of the Committee of Safety. As the movement came to successful issue, the Reverend Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, Doctor of Divinity, pastor in New York and New Jersey, was the leader.

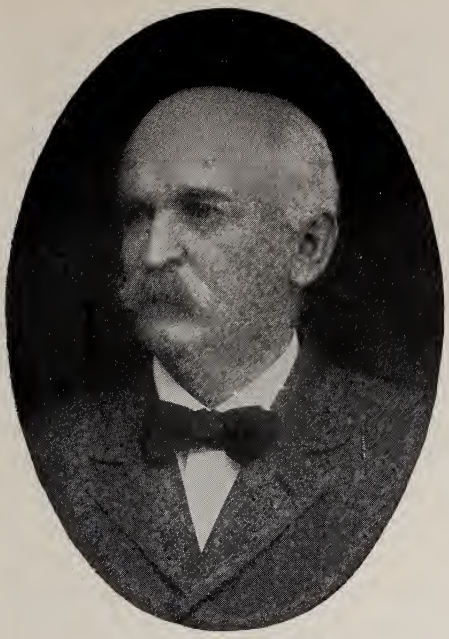
The charter was granted in the name

QUEENS COLLEGE BUILDING

WINANT'S HALL

of George the Third, by His Excellency, William Franklin, governor of the Province of New Jersey. This first document is not known to be now in existence, but under its provisions the Board of Trustees was created and held meetings. A second charter was granted 20th March, 1770, in answer to the Trustees' desire for a slight amendment, and under its provisions, almost unchanged, the institution has continued until now. It provides for a college to be called Queen's College, in

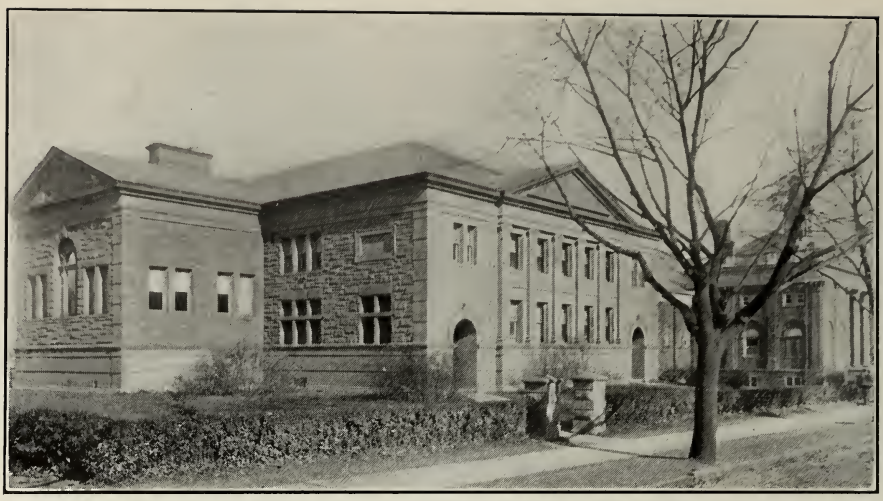
KIRKPATRICK CHAPEL



PROF. E. B. VOORHEES

PROF. L. BEVIER, JR.

NEW JERSEY HALL



VOORHEES LIBRARY

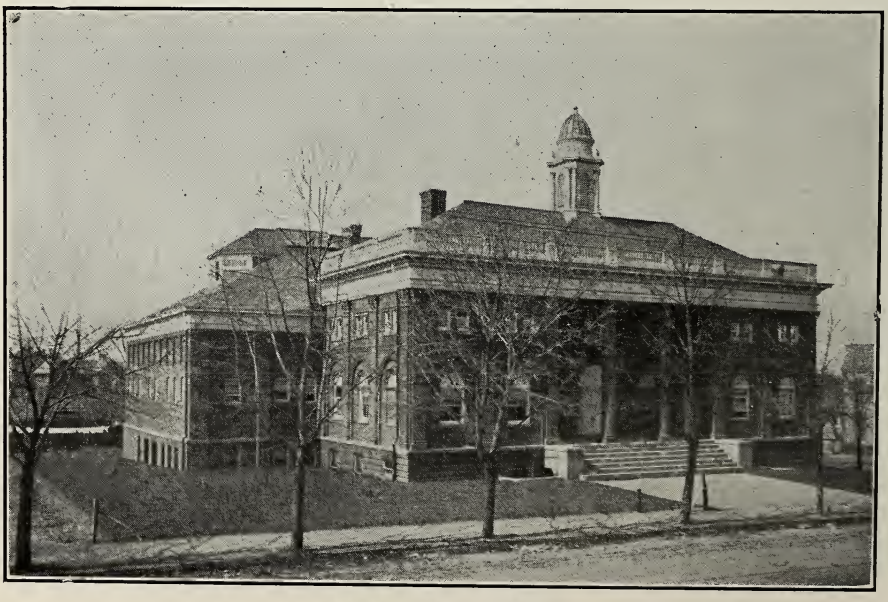
honor of the royal consort, Charlotte, and to be erected for "the education of youth in the learned languages, liberal and useful arts and sciences, and especially in Divinity."

The seal was to bear the motto, "Sol justitiea et occidentum illustra."

On May 7, 1771, the Trustees held a meeting at Hackensack, and the location of the college was then fixed at New Brunswick. The date of the first opening of the college cannot be definitely ascertained, but was somewhere around 1772. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh was the first president.

In the fall of 1776, when the British troops took possession of New Brunswick and burned the original college building, the college sessions were held at Millstone and sometimes at North Branch.

In 1775 Dr. J. R. Hardenbergh was installed as the active and permanent president, and continued in that position until 1790. During his administration the work



BALLANTINE GYMNASIUM

PROF. J. B. SMITH

PROF. W. I. CHAMBERLAIN

of getting sufficient funds to rebuild the college building was accomplished, and a building was erected on the site now occupied by the Soldiers Monument on the corner of George Street and Livingston Avenue. This building was occupied until 1811, when it was moved down Schureman Street, where it still stands.

In 1795 the college, on account of financial embarrassments was obliged to

GEOLOGICAL HALL AND VAN NEST HALL

RUTGERS PREPARATORY SCHOOL

close its doors. In 1807, through the energy of Dr. Ira Condict, sufficient money was collected to reopen the college, and he was made its president.

Robert Adrain was professor of mathematics, and Dr. Livingston was professor of theology. Dr. Livingston afterward became president.

In 1825, after his death, a great effort was made to resuscitate the college which at that time had gone down hill very much; and a very considerable sum of money was secured, something over $50,000 being collected, of which Col. Henry Rutgers gave $5000. In consideration of his character and services, the name "Rutgers College" was chosen. An English and scientific school was established in 1832. From 1800 until this time a great many men who afterward became very eminent were graduated from the institution. From 1840 to 1850, the number of students

AN OLD VIEW OF RUTGERS COLLEGE

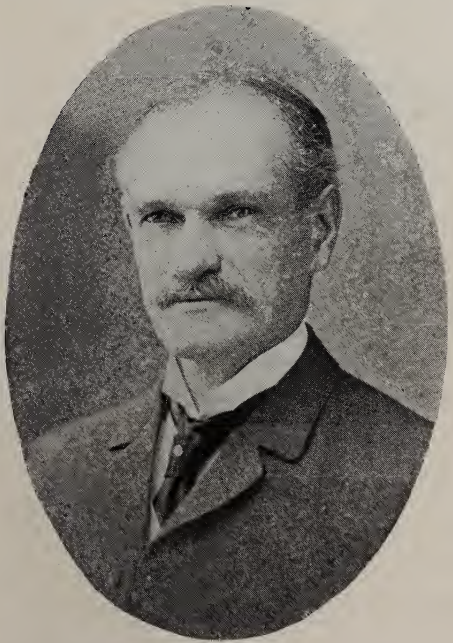
AN OLD VIEW SHOWING COLLEGE CAMPUS AND SEMINARY HALL

again fell off, but, upon the election of Theodore Frelinghuysen as president, the institution commenced again to be prosperous.

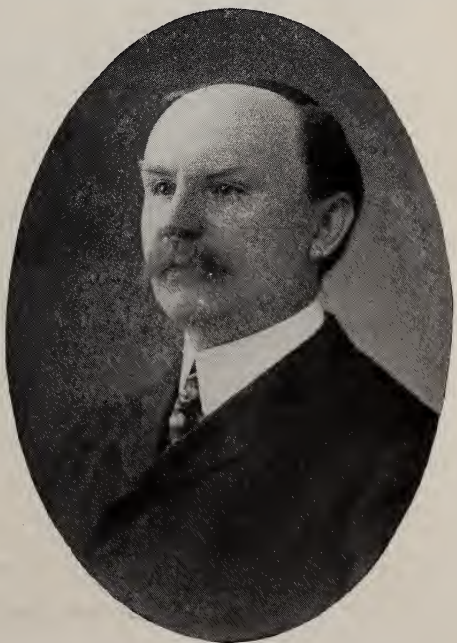
In 1863 Rutgers Scientific School was established. This was immediately after the election of Dr. Campbell as president. The State College of New Jersey for the benefit of agriculture and mechanical arts, was organized as a department in Rutgers College in 1865. The credit for the establishment of this institution was due to Dr. George H. Cook. From that time the history of Rutgers College is a history of both the classical and scientific schools combined.

Dr. Campbell was succeeded as president in 1882 by Merrill Edward Gates, who remained as president until 1891, when Dr. Austin Scott was chosen. He filled that position until 1906, when he was succeeded by Dr. Wm. H. S. Demarest. There are now about three hundred students in the college.

The buildings have increased in number during the last few years, and the college



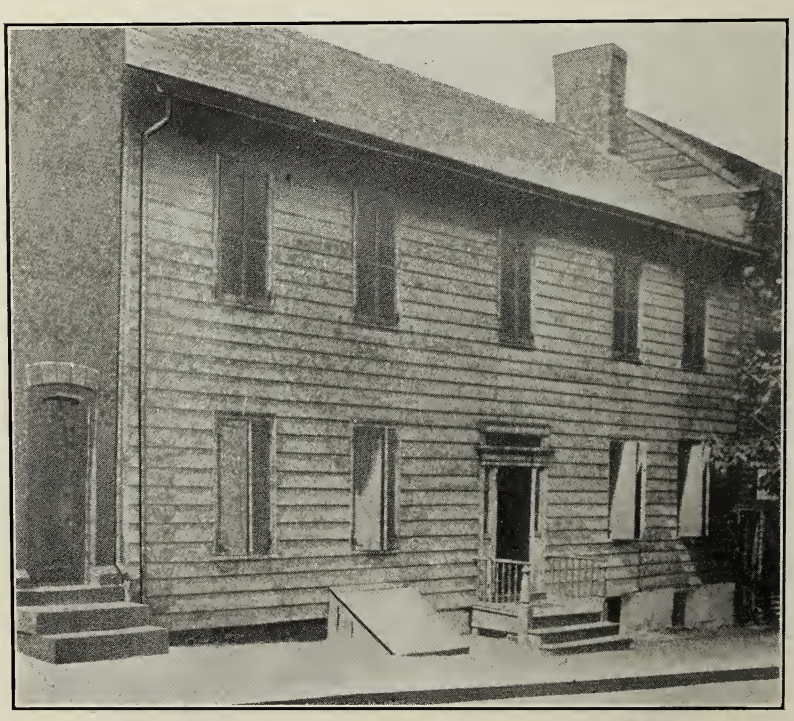
PROF. E. R. PAYSON



PROF. E. L. STEVENSON

BUILDING AT MILLSTONE OCCUPIED BY RUTGERS COLLEGE DURING REVOLUTIONARY WAR

is now enjoying an era of great prosperity. The campus and buildings are conveniently situated and well adapted to the demands, and constant additions are being made as the needs increase. The college has many social societies, a great many Greek letter fraternities owning their own houses, and it is an institution which meets the esteem of all educators for the high grade of its graduates, and numbers among its alumni many of the leading professional men of this country.



BUILDING ON SCHUREMAN ST., JUST BELOW GEORGE ST., AT ONE TIME OCCUPIED BY RUTGERS COLLEGE

The Seminary...

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA, AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

By Rev. J. Preston Searle, D.D.

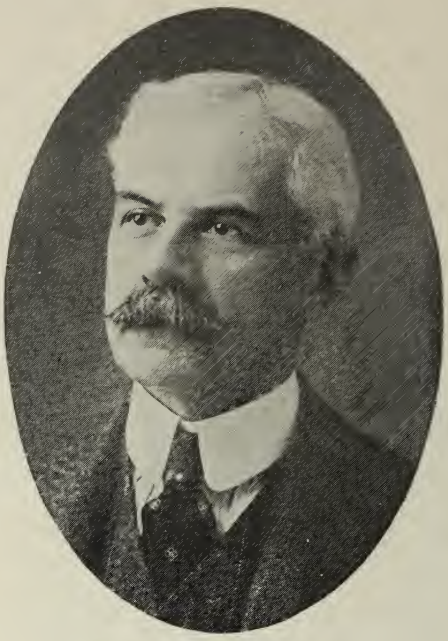
REV. J. PRESTON SEARLE, D. D.

REV. JOHN H. RAVEN, D. D.

THE early settlers from Holland in New York and New Jersey organized many churches, the first in 1628. For nearly a century and a half the Dutch language was used in them and their ministers were brought from the mother country or sent from here to be educated there. Multiplied churches, the introduction of the English language, and the birth of inde-

GENERAL VIEW OF SEMINARY CAMPUS

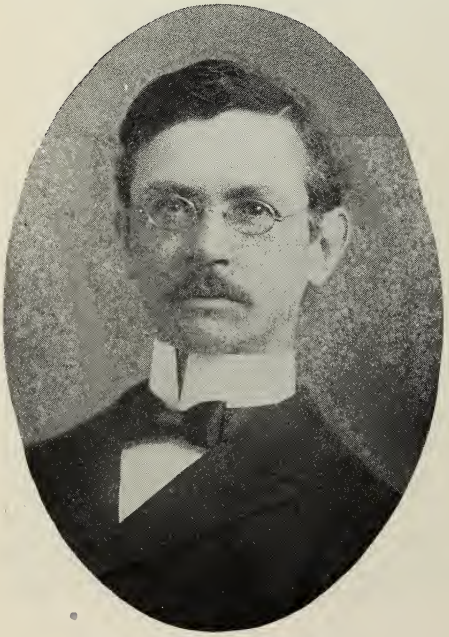
REV. E. P. JOHNSON, D.D.



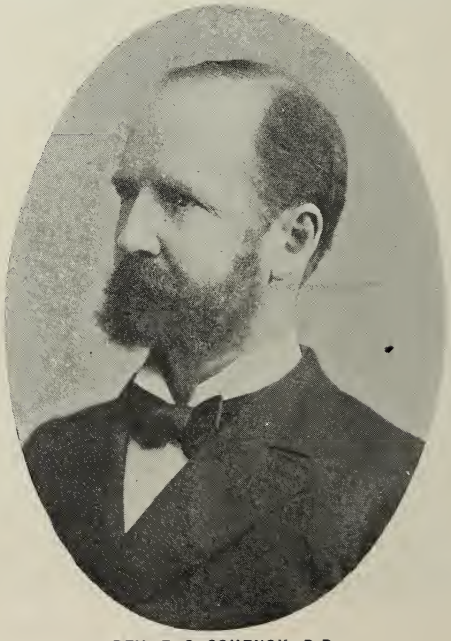
PROF. J. C. VAN DYKE, L H D.

pendent national life at last made this source of supply inadequate and unsatisfactory. A period of confusion and controversy followed. In 1784, Rev. John H. Livingston, Minister of the Church in New York City was appointed by the Synod as "Professor of Theology." Students gathered to him, and the first of American Theological Seminaries, to be followed by many others, was begun.

The expense of living in New York necessitated removal in 1796 to Flatbush,



REV. JOHN H. GILLESPIE, D.D.



REV. F. S. SCHENCK, D.D.

PETER HERTZOG HALL

now a part of Brooklyn, but then a decidedly country village. The need of strengthening Queens College at New Brunswick and the promise of being strengthened by it, led to another change of location, and in October, 1810, Dr. Livingston began work here in connection with Queens College but not in identification with it. One building sufficed for both institutions. Seminary professors taught in the College in addition to their Seminary duties. But the students of the Seminary were *graduates* of the College, or, in many cases, of other Colleges, es-

SUYDAM HALL

GARDNER A. SAGE LIBRARY

pecially of Union. The College was controlled by its own trustees: the Seminary by the General Synod, as is the case today.

In 1856, partly by the gifts of two New Brunswick citizens, David Bishop and James Neilson, and partly by purchase, a separate property was secured and the work of the institution was in 1858 transferred to the newly finished Peter Hertzog Hall, gift of Mrs. Anna Hertzog of Philadelphia, in memory of her husband. The building stood in a campus then officially described as "utter desolation," being without a tree and scarcely a blade of grass. There were at this time three professors who, for some years, continued to give part of their time to the College.

In a few years three professorial residences were erected, and, later, on the creation of a fourth professorship, the stone house built by Prof. George H. Cook, adjacent to the Campus, was purchased. In the early '70's, Suydam Hall and the Sage Library were finished. In 1884, a fifth professorship and a fifth residence were added. In 1891, a residence for the Librarian was built, and soon after, the Museum, open, as is the Library, to the citizens of New Brunswick, began to develop.

To Dr. Livingston belongs the credit not only of founding the Seminary and of bringing it to this City, but also of originating its endowments at immense sacrifice and labor. These were greatly increased and its library made a notable one a generation ago through the princely gifts and stimulating example of James Suydam and Gardner A. Sage, both of New York City. A recent movement has added more than $100,000 to the resources of the Seminary and has resulted in a great improvement of buildings and grounds, the addition of a lectorship, of regular instruction in elocution and music, and in the bringing of many well known lecturers be-

fore its students and the New Brunswick public. One moving spirit in this later effort has been Mr. John S. Bussing of New York City.

Dr. Livingston, a great man in his day in many public relations, has been followed by a long line of faithful teachers, some of them of wide influence and fame through their preaching, their books and their character. Dr. Milledoler as well as the founder, were loaned to the presidency of the College, and Dr. Campbell and Dr. W. H. S. Demarest have been given to that distinguished office.

The graduates number about twelve hundred. Many of them have become professors in similar institutions, some as far distant as Holland, South Africa, Tokio, Amoy and Madras. A few years ago, at least eight were Seminary Presidents in some four or five different denominations. Scores have entered the field of foreign missions, and great leaders in this world effort have not been lacking among them. More than a thousand have served or are serving in the active pastorate in our own country. The sermons of one of these, T. DeWitt Talmage, are credited with having been translated, published and read more widely than those of any other Christian preacher, excepting Charles H. Spurgeon.

The Faculty at the present time consists of, Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D.; Rev. John H. Gillespie, D. D.; Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., LL.D.; Rev. John H. Raven, D. D. and Rev. Edward P. Johnson, D. D. The Librarian is John C. Van Dyke, L. H. D.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL

Schools...

THE EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

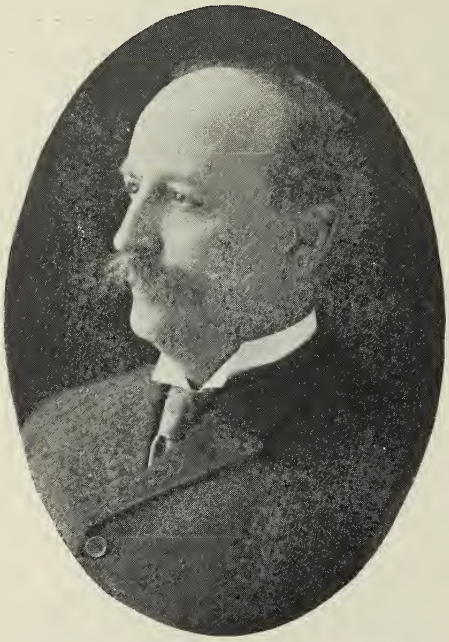
LITTLE is known of the private schools of New Brunswick previous to the year 1800. Following that time, there were many private teachers, most prominent of whom was Miss Hannah Hoyt, who conducted a school in the building now known as the "Viehmann Building" at the corner of Paterson and Church Streets.

MISS HANNAH HOYT
(Founder of the Hannah Hoyt School)

One of the earliest private schools was the "Lancasterian," which was founded by William Hall, who by his will left the remainder of his property to be expended in educating poor children. The trustee named in the will declined the trust, and an act of the legislature created a board of Trustees composed of two members of the Presbyterian Church, two of the Dutch Reformed, and two of the Episcopal Church. In 1814 the first teacher, Shepard Johnson, was appointed. This school was conducted in a building on Schureman Street, and, on June 1st, 1814, the school opened with thirty-five free and six pay pupils. It was conducted on the Lancasterian or monitorial plan. The last principal was A. W. Mayo, who was appointed in 1838, continuing in office for many years. When the Bayard Street School opened, the attendance at the Lancasterian School became so small that it suspended; and, since 1855, it has practically been a dormant proposition, although it is understood that there are still some funds on hand, managed by somebody, belonging to this enterprise.

BAYARD STREET SCHOOL BEFORE REMODELING

On April 22, 1851, James Bishop, Henry Sanderson and Moses F. Webb organized the first board of school trustees in the city of New Brunswick. On May 27th of that year a certificate of incorporation was adopted and the corporate name "New Brunswick Public School" taken. A. W. Mayo was appointed to take the census and reported that there were 1754 children between the ages of five and eighteen years. A meeting of the taxable inhabitants of School District No. 1 was called to take place in City Hall on June 3, 1851, to grant authority to purchase a lot and erect a building. On August



PROF. W. C. ARMSTRONG, CITY SUPERINTENDENT

18th the old jail lot was selected as a school site and the Bayard Street School house was erected thereon. Miss Anna Molleson was the first public school teacher.

In 1852 Silas S. Bowen was appointed principal of the New Brunswick Public School in Bayard Street. This school very soon was unable to accomodate those desiring to attend school, and in 1854 the Board purchased a lot on the old Trenton Road (now French Street) for a colored school and erected a building thereon. This building was used for many years until 1899, when it was torn down and the fine new Washington School built on the same spot.

The method of conducting school affairs was changed in 1855 by a special act of the legislature, and on May 13th of that year the first elected board of education was chosen, as follows: From the First Ward—Elias Ross and J. B. McGuines, from the Second Ward—Charles Dunham and Henry Sanderson; from the Third Ward—Randolph Martin and A. D. Newell; from the Fourth Ward—George Janeway and Moses F. Webb; from the Fifth Ward—John B. Hill and A. V. Schenck; from the Sixth Ward—George H. Cook and William J. Thompson. This Board organized and Henry Sanderson was the first president.

The Board of Education has continued to be elected under this same act ever since, but there has recently been agitation for a change, many being in favor of the appointment of a school board by the Mayor.

In 1861 a lot on the corner of Carman and Neilson Streets was purchased and the Carman Street School, now known as the "Lord Stirling School," was erected thereon.

Henry B. Pierce, whom many of our residents will remember, was made Principal and Superintendent October 1, 1865, and continued in that position for about twenty years. He was succeeded by Chas. Jacobus, who was succeeded by George G. Ryan, who remained a few years and was succeeded by Wm. C. Armstrong, the present Superintendent.

In 1872 a lot on Livingston Avenue was purchased, and the Livingston School was dedicated an May 4, 1876.

The Guilden Street School, now known as the "Lincoln School," was erected in

LIVINGSTON SCHOOL

1873; and the Hale Street School, now known as the "Nathan Hale School," was erected in 1894.

The Board of Education are now determining upon a site for a new school in the Sixth Ward, and will soon arrange for the erection of a large school building in that locality.

The number of children attending school in New Brunswick, is 2538; the number of teachers in the Public Schools at the present time is seventy.

The members of the present Board of Education are as follows: Chas. R. Moke, Robert Watson, Chas. E. Tindell, Geo. Van Sickle, Isidor P. Hirsh, H. B. Zimmerman, Robt. J. Smith, Leslie P. Johnson, Dr. Eldon L. Loblein, John A. Manley, James A. Morrison, Joseph H. Ridgeway.

The executive staff of the different schools are as follows:

Livingston High—Henry Miller, Prin-

ST. PETERS SCHOOL "COLUMBIA HALL"

cipal; Mrs. Sarah Price, Principal Lower Department.

Bayard—Miss Katharine McLaughlin, Principal.

Lord Sterling—Miss Sarah O. Whitlock, Principal.

Nathan Hale—Miss Cecelia Boudinot, Principal.

Washington—Miss Elenore Lott, Principal.

Lincoln—Miss Grace March, Principal.

Our Libraries...

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE first library that was instituted in the City of New Brunswick was known as the Union Library Company, which was organized in 1796 with John Hill as Librarian. He continued as Librarian until 1811, when he was succeeded by Miss Hannah Scott. The library was located on the northwest corner of Albany and Neilson Streets.

About 1820 another library was founded called the New Brunswick Library Company, and a little later the Union Library Company was merged into this; and this library continued in full operation until nearly 1850. It then suspended operations and the books were transferred to the Trustees of Rutgers College. In 1868 these books were given to the Young Men's Christian Association and were continued in circulation until 1888.

The New Brunswick Free Circulating Library was organized in 1883 and occupied a small frame house on the southeast corner of George and Church Streets, an illustration of which is shown in this book as the Schneewiss property. This library afterwards moved to a building on the northwest corner of Albany and Peace Streets and continued there until 1892.

In 1890, at the municipal election, the citizens of New Brunswick voted for the establishment of a free public library, and this was incorporated in 1891.

In 1892 the Free Public Library and the Free Circulating Library both moved to the building which was then situated

INTERIOR OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

on the southwest corner of George and Paterson Streets, and which has since been moved up Paterson Street to the rear of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company Building, and is now known as the Morrison Building. Both the Free Public Library and the Free Circulating Library continued to occupy this building until November 17, 1903.

In 1902 Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave the City of New Brunswick $50,000 for the purpose of erecting a library building upon the condition that the city engaged to contribute $5,000 a year for its maintenance and support, and provided a suitable site therefor. These conditions were complied with and land on the southerly side of Livingston Avenue was purchased and the present library building erected and finished in 1903.

The number of volumes in the Public Library at the close of the last fiscal year was 26,181, and the number of volumes circulated during the year was 77,157. During the year, the reading room was used by 23,142 readers.

In addition to the Free Public Library there are located in our City the Rutgers College Library, which is housed in the Voorhees Library Building on Hamilton Street and which has 51,000 volumes, and the Gardner A. Sage Library, which contains 47,000 volumes; and the use of the books in both of these libraries is open to the citizens of New Brunswick. There are also about 4,500 volumes in the High School Library and 2,500 in the Deshler Memorial Library, which is an addition to the High School Library, both of these libraries being for the exclusive use of the scholars and teachers of the public schools.

LIBERTY HOSE COMPANY.

LIBERTY Hose Company was organized on July 31, 1853, when Common Council passed an ordinance for the organization of a new hose Company. It is to-day one of the best equipped companies connected with any fire department in the state. It has a combination wagon equipped with hook and ladder outfit, chemical apparatus and a full supply of fire hose, which was purchased in October, 1902. The Company still has the old hose carriage which was drawn by hand.

Under the present arrangement of its fire alarm system Liberty Hose Company answers all box alarms and still alarms. The still alarm work is the especial pride of the Company, and this part of its work is not generally known. A system of call bells and telephones enables a good working crew to be summoned immediately when a still call is sent in and the Company responds immediately, and a great many still fires have thus been extinguished before they gained any headway and a large expense is saved to the city.

The present roll of the Company is as follows: Charles H. Smith, Robert C. Smith, John Bartholomew, William Mayo, Cornelius McCrellis, Jr., Charles Randolph, John H. Thomas, Ira C. Voorhees, Fred B. Tappen, George Schroeder, James Fine, Walter Worle, Henry McCauley, John Tallman, Charles Greenewald, Charles Jackson, Eugene Hall, John Manning, Charles Lowe, William Van Arsdale, Frank Latham, George Kuhn, Jr., Carl Meyers, John Spratford, Edward Interman, Fred Gowen.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

THIS Company was organized about 1835, at which time ladders were placed at the homes of various citizens for use of firemen whenever an alarm was sent in. On December 14, 1833, the matter of securing suitable apparatus to carry ladders to fires was brought to the attention of Common Council, and a resolution was adopted to secure such apparatus and also to secure a place where the apparatus could be kept.

The present up-to-date truck was purchased in 1896 and is thoroughly up to the present standard.

A great many very prominent citizens have been members of this Company in the past, including such men as Henry L. Janeway, V. M. W. Suydam, Peter H. Suydam, John H. Rolfe, Anthony Viehmann, Valentine Schmidt, A. J. Conover, George Kuhn, W. E. Sperling, and O. O. Stillman.

The roll of the Company at the present time is as follows: Frank Klein, Dunham Way, George Rolfe, Isaac Griggs, Otto O. Stillman, Robert Gourley, George Van Arsdale, William Henry, George I. Pierson, Joseph Chamberlain, Elmer Messeroll, Dunham Randolph, Edward Hulse, John Banker, Ellis Mundy, Jacob Knoll, Ephriam White, Charles Giles, William Dunn, William C. Robinson, John C. Voorhees, Harry B. McKeag, John V. Hubbard, Joseph Dillon, Harry Flavell, Charles Voorhees, Joseph Wildgoose, George R. Hughes, Daniel Heitzenroder, William H. Oughton, Adrain Chamberlain, Chas. N. Cadmus, Lester Voorhees. John VanDerveer.

THIS Company was organized on October 11, 1795 by a number of citizens, and started in a small building on Burnet Street, which was used as the Thomas Smith Carpet Factory until a few years ago; later it moved to a building over Lyle Brook, and in 1859 moved to its present quarters.

For a long time the Company had no apparatus except buckets, and its first engine was a hand engine which was destroyed in a great fire on the City Docks where the United States Rubber Company building now stands, then another hand engine was gotten and this was destroyed in the fire of the Hyatt Rubber Factory. In November, 1867, the first steam engine ever used in the city was purchased for this Company and this was kept in use until 1902, when the present engine was purchased from the American Steam Engine Company.

The present roll of the Company is as follows: Alvin H. Bennett, Thomas Burns, Edward M. Britton, James H. Curran, Frank Dixon, William Dawson, Edward Farrington, Meyer Fertig, George Gillan, William F. Howell, Louis Hildebrand, Jr., Albert Hardy, William Hardy, John J. Hogarty, William Howard, Otis Hye, Jesse Howard, William C. Jacques, Aaron Koplen, Thomas J. Murphy, Jr., James McCauley, Morris Maxwell, Arthur O'Neill, Alfred Oughton, Joseph Pickering, Jr., Benjamin Reed, William Richter, Thomas Sheridan, Frank Sheridan, Edward Sheridan, Ferdinand Stehlin, Frank Stehlin, William S. Shuck, Elmer Wilcox, Charles Winne, Louis Zimmermann, Martin Zimmermann, John Dunn, John Dawson, C. Farley, Jr., William Farley, Charles W. Grover, C. Garrison, Thomas Hardy, George W. Henry, H. C. Housell, William Matthews, David Pierson, H. C. Price, William H. Paradine, Milton Ross, R. Slayback, William F. Stroud, John Tunison, George Van Note, Peter Van Note, Harry Williams.

NEPTUNE Engine Company was organized later than Washington Engine Company in the year 1795. Their first home was situated on the Christ Church grounds at the corner of Neilson and Church Streets. In 1837 the Company was reorganized with Alexander Moore as president.

The members of the Company became known as the "Red Jackets" as soon as they got their first hand engine. After the Company moved from their first home they were situated at the corner of Bayard and Neilson, where the Sunday School Building of the First Reformed Church now stands, until 1857 when they were housed in the City Hall on Liberty Street, between George and Neilson Streets. In December 1877 the Company moved to their present home on New Street.

During its existence this Company has owned two hand and two steam engines. The first steam engine was received in 1865. The present one, a La France steam engine, was bought in 1888, and has just returned from the factory at Elmira after having been rebuilt and fitted out with a new boiler, so that at present it is one of the best in town. The first ball given by the Company was held in Greer's Hall on March 28, 1856, and on July 7th of the same year the hose Company was organized.

The present roll of the Company is as follows: Jacob Bornheimer, Thomas F. Bailey, Daniel Cavanagh, Richard Condon, John Clelland, William Dansbury, George Frisch, Ernest Fouratt, Thomas Gaven, William Guise, Frederick Gebhart, John Harding, Maurice Hanlon, John Hefferman, Charles Hingher, James Hickey, Frank V. Harding, Harry Hye, James J. Horrocks, Theodore E. Hahn, Eugene Mount, George Monaghan, Charles Monaghan, William Pfeiffer, Andrew Parent, Thomas Scott, John A. Smith, Richard Snitzler, John Snedeker, William Voorhees, William L. Van Sickle, Clatus Witt, Geo. Witt, William White, John Applegate, Joseph Barnwell, William Connors, George Dewing, Howard DeHart, David Gillings, George L. Gillings, Jr., John Guise, Michael Garry, Hugh Georghegan, Matthews Knaus, John T. Kemp, B. H. Latham, John F. Lynch, James Monaghan, Wm. Snyder, Michael Witt.

PHOENIX ENGINE COMPANY, which has been one of the most active companies in the department, was organized in 1798. It has had five engines, three of which were worked by hand and two by steam. The first steam engine owned by the company arrived here March 31, 1866. It was purchased with money received by popular subscription. Friends of the company gave $2500.50, the company $43.00, and the members of the company subscribed $509.00. It was an Amoskeag apparatus and was in use for over forty years.

When the company got their new Metropolitan engine in 1902, the old Amoskeag was sold to a Coney Island amusement company who used it in the spectacular "Fighting the Flames" show for one or two seasons. The Metropolitan engine was furnished by the city.

The company has had four houses. The first was on Little Burnet Street, the second on Neilson and Bayard Streets, the third on Liberty Street in the old City Hall and the present one on Dennis Street.

The present roll of the company is as follows: Morris Bauer, L. C. McAvoy, E. Van Doren, W. H. Wagener, Chas. Van Arsdale, J. J. Cook, Rudolph Kneib, W. Van Arsdale, W. Goodwin, C. Vanderveer, Albert Dye, R. Vanderhoef, Wm. Robinson, Clarence Henderson, W. Applegate, Frank O. Boudinot, Fred Bohl, J. Barry, George Bastedo, George Bauer, H. Bornheimer, Edward Barned, George Brogley, Wm. Church, W. Dunham, Clifford Denton, Matthew Deiner, Roy Disbrow, G. Dilts, P. Finnegan, E. Gowen, L. Hass, Elmer Housell, W. Jacques, John Knox, John Klein, Benjamin Moore, Harry Marks, Edward Oram, Charles Oliver, Jr., Harry Oliver, John Rosner, Joseph Rappleyea, Charles Snedeker, G. Seiffert, William Stevens, Leonard Scheidig, Laurence Witt, R. M. White.

RARITAN ENGINE COMPANY.

RARITAN Engine Company was organized in 1832 with a roll of thirty members. The first foreman was Squire John Fiske and the first apparatus was the box engine originally used here by Phoenix Company. A frame building at the corner of George and Schureman Streets was the company's first home and it remained in this place for fifty years. For the next seven years the headquarters were situated where the police station now stands, and then were moved to the present quarters on Remsen Avenue.

Up to the time this company got its new steam engine in 1881, it had used several hand apparatuses. The engine is one of those made by Clapp & Jones, of Hudson, N. Y., and, at the time of its purchase, was one of the best in the market. Last year this company was given a new engine, the old one being in bad shape.

This company is one of the three companies in New Brunswick without a team to draw its apparatus, having to depend on outside horses to get to fires.

The present roll of the company is as follows: John Casey, Patrick Casey, John Burke, August Bahr, Thomas Brennan, Charles Dunn, Thomas Dunn, Geo. Denton, John Doyle, James Doyle, John Daly, John Drury, Thomas O'Connell, Samuel R. Dunham, Jr., Henry Dunn, Henry Dahmer, William Fox, Thomas Flavell, William Hefferman, George Leppert, David McCloskey, James Manning, Charles Mahone, Dr. Edward Maiter, John Murray, John Ryan, John Rowland, Thomas Regan, Michael Regam, Henry Van Arsdale, Silas White, John Zogg, Wm. H. Brown, Chas. Conklin, Geo. Conlon, Voorhees Cox, Wm. Clark, Myndert G. Cubberly, Samuel Cox, John Cathcart, Jr., Wm. Merritt, Maurice Hanlon, Jr., James Hefferman, Aden Kehoe, Charles Kock, Charles Mahone, Jr., Joseph Nowitski, Wm. Puerschner, Geo. DeWaters, Peter Wright, William Van Arsdale, Louis Zierer.

PROTECTION ENGINE COMPANY.

PROTECTION Engine Company is now ensconced in a handsome building on Wall Street, near St. Peter's Church and just back of the P. R. R. Station. The company, like the others in town, has had its long and honorable history, and, as now equipped with house and apparatus, holds a proud position for efficiency.

The history of Protection dates back into the early nineteenth century. It is said that there are records of it as early as 1817. It is well established, however, that Protection existed prior to 1830, when it was located on George Street near the Second Reformed Church. In 1843 the company moved to George and Somerset Streets where now are the steps leading to the east bound platform of the Pennsylvania Railroad station. The building adjoined the old Hotel Central.

Like the other companies in the city, Protection started out with a hand engine. After it entered the city department, the company secured a steamer, a Hop engine, from Philadelphia. In 1870 the hose carriage still in use was purchased, and has stood the test nobly. In 1885 the present Silsby engine was purchased and is still doing good service. The company raised money for new horses in 1902 by its own enterprise.

The present roll of the company is as follows:

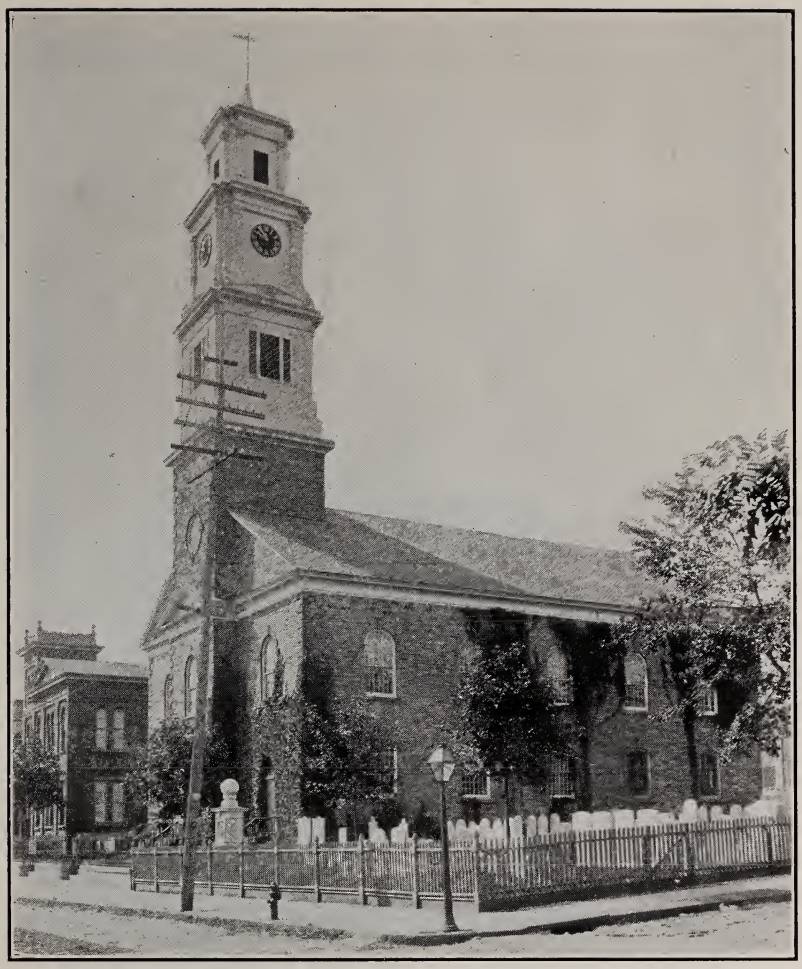
Isaac Bartow, Thomas Casey, Thomas Cleary, John Callan, James Clark, Wm, Dowd, Wm. Dougherty, Edward Finnegan, John Greenewald, James Griffen, Michael Garrigan, Isaac Hendricks, Geo. Hendricks, Sr., John Harkins, James Houghton, Edward J. Houghton, James Hortwick, Andrew Horan, John Horan, Thomas Howley, Wm. Hagerty, James Jernee, Wm. Jacobs, Peter Klein, Chas. McLaughlin, John McCrellis, Collier McElhaney, Daniel McGovern, Thomas Murray, Patrick Murray, Thomas Murphy, Frank Manley, Walter Masterson, David Messler, John F. Norton, Chas. Orpen, Owen Riley, Jeremiah Rule, Robert Rule, James Sharkey, Albert Sutton, George Sqhaible, William Stamm, Chas. Skillman, John Seaman, John Thomas, Abe Thompson, George Van Ardsdale, Andrew Vroom, Add Williamson.

HIBERNIA Engine Company, the youngest of the engine companies, has an interesting history dating back to 1865. The Sixth Ward in that day was not the thickly populated ward that it is to-day, but it was growing and its property owners felt that it needed fire protection. The first meeting to form the company was held on September 14, 1865, at the home of Charles Pressler, and George Eden was called to the chair. The company organized by electing the following officers: Foreman, George F. Eden; Assistant Foreman, Charles Pressler; Secretary, John T. Max; Treasurer, August Spittel. Messrs. Eden and Pressler were named a committee to wait upon the chiefs and apply for an engine.

The company started with a hand engine and kept it in Weller's barn on Guilden Street. The need of the apparatus and the new company became so thoroughly apparent that the engine house on Upper Easton Avenue was built and the company has been stationed there since. The old hand engine was replaced by the Dennison, recently replaced, on July 3, 1871, and for thirty-three years this engine has been in active service, ever ready to turn out and fulfill the motto of the company engraved upon the engine: "To assist the suffering and protect the weak."

Hibernia Engine Company is the only company in town which has a fire bell at its house attached to the Gamewell system. There is an interesting history attached to the bell. It was presented to the company on February 22, 1902, by Hibernia No. 4 of Elizabeth when that company was disbanded on account of Elizabeth adopting a paid fire department. That company in turn had received it from the Harmony Company No. 6 of Trenton. The local company must pass it on if the company is ever disbanded. It now rests in a tower especially built for it.

The present roll of the company is as follows: William Beatty, James Boyle, John T. Bradley, James A. Bradley, Cornelius Canny, Daniel Coyne, John Conlon, P. P. Clickner, James Curran, Wm. Carrey, James Donegan, Abraham Dunham, Conrad Deiner, Henry Dwyer, Edward J. Fox, James Foley, Patrick Green, John Gordon, James Hudson, John Harkins, Martin Horan, John Holman, James F. Kidney, Patrick Kelly, Christopher Kelly, Theodore R. Lester, James Lyons, Patrick Lyons, Patrick Moran, John Moran, Edward J. Masterson, John Lens, John Lefferts, T. P. Lyons, John Lyons, Michael J. Moran, John H. Moore,



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.

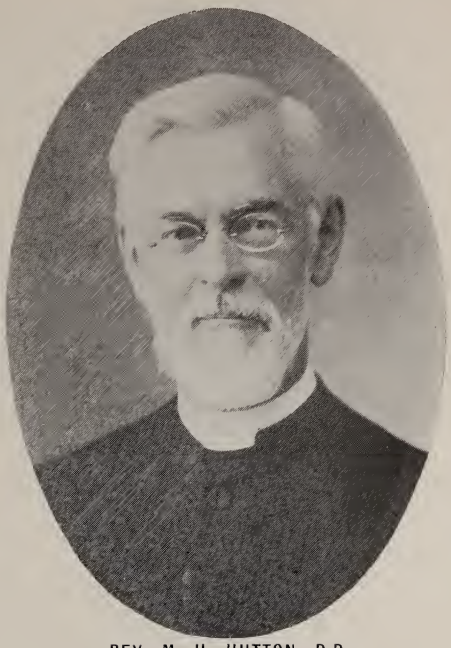
IT appears from the records that this church was established April 12, 1717. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Theodore Jacobus Frelinghuysen, who arrived from Holland about the first of January, 1720, and who was succeeded by the Rev. Johannes Leydt, who continued as pastor until 1785, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Rutsen Handenbergh. The next pastor was the Rev. Ira Condict, who, commenced his duties in November, 1793, and, upon his death in 1811, the Rev. John Schureman was installed as pastor. It was during his pastorate that the present church was built. And since that time the following have been pastors of the church: Rev. Jesse Fonda, 1813; Rev. John Ludlow, 1817; Rev. Isaac Ferris, 1821; Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, 1825; Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, 1830; Rev. Samuel B. How, 1832; Rev. Richard H. Steel, 1863; Rev. Thos. C. Easton, 1881; Rev. P. T. Pockman, 1888. The church has now a congregation of 650 members.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.

THIS church was organized in 1843 by members of the First Reformed Church. The congregation held services for some time in the First Baptist Church, and, later bought the building now occupied by the German Reformed Church, where they worshipped for some time. The corner stone of the present church was laid by Dr. Wilson in October, 1857, and the church was completed April 10, 1861. The Sunday School was organized in 1843, and the following pastors have served the church: 1843-1852, David D. Demarest; 1852-1857, Samuel M. Woodbridge; 1858 to 1862, Hugh N. Wilson; 1863 to 1866, Jno. W. Schenck; 1867 to 1878, Chester D. Hartranft; 1879, Mancius H. Hutton.

REV. P. T. POCKMAN, D.D.



REV. M. H. HUTTON, D.D.

The Suydam Street Reformed Church.

This church was organized on October 30, 1884, by the Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, who was its first pastor, and who was succeeded in 1889 by the present pastor, his son, Dr. Alan D. Campbell. The church has a membership of 280, and is very comfortably housed in a handsome brick building situate on the southeast corner of Suydam and Drift Streets.

SUYDAM STREET REFORMED CHURCH

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CHRIST CHURCH.

THE history of this church dates back to somewhere around 1742 or 1743, but the records of the church now existing only date from 1790. It is known, however, that a church building was erected previous to 1750, and that the Rev. Mr. Wood was the minister of the church, and that he was succeeded in 1754 by the Rev. Samuel Seabury. The ministers of the church from that time on were the Rev. McKean, 1760; Rev. Leonard Cutting, 1764; Rev. Abraham Beach, 1767; Rev. Wm. Rowland, 1784; Rev. George Ogilvie, 1787. In 1791, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke was chosen minister, but only continued for about two years, and the ministry then remained vacant until 1799, when the Rev. John Henry Hobart became minister, he was succeeded by the Rev. Chas. C. Cott. In 1801, the Rev. John Croes became minister, and he was succeeded in 1832 by the Rev. John Croes, Jr., who was succeeded in 1839 by the Rev. Alfred Stubbs, who continued until 1883, when the Rev. E. B. Joyce, became rector. The present church building was erected about 1852. The number of communicants at the present time are 538.

REV. W. D. DALE

REV. E. B. JOYCE

The Church of St. John the Evangelist.

This church was first organized as a mission chapel of Christ Church in the year 1861. The Rev. Alfred B. Baker was the minister in charge.

In 1866 the mission became an independent parish under the title of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and was duly organized in accordance with the doctrines, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and the laws of the State of New Jersey. The Rev. Edward E. Boggs was the first rector.

The Rev. Charles E. Phelps assumed charge of the parish in 1870 and continued the incumbency until the year 1898, when he resigned the rectorship and was appointed rector-emeritus.

In 1886 the building was considerably enlarged and beautified by the addition of a transept and parish-room.

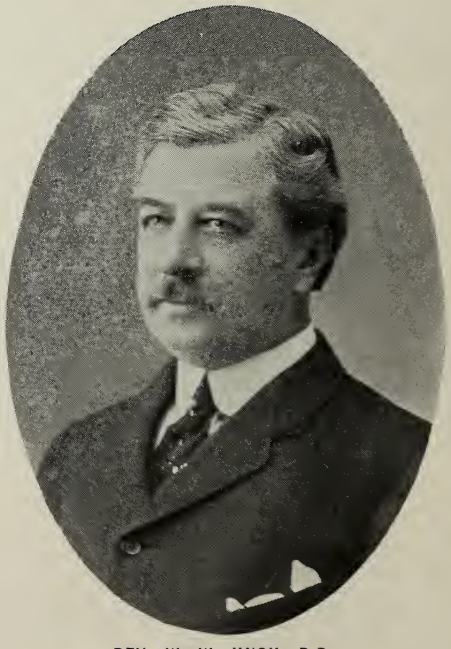
The Rev. W. Dutton Dale, after acting as assistant minister for one year, was elected rector and assumed the incumbency on Easter Day, 1898.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THIS church dates from 1726, when the Rev. Gilbert Tennent became its pastor. A small wooden building was erected on Burnet Street just north of Oliver, which was destroyed during the Revolutionary War. The history of the church is in obscurity until 1784, when a brick church was erected at the corner of George and Paterson Streets, and the pastor at that time was the Rev. Israel Reed. It is known, however, that the Rev. Thomas Arthur was pastor from 1746 to 1751, and that Mr. Reed's pastorate commenced in 1768. Mr. Reed was succeeded in 1786 by the Rev. Walter Monteith, who continued until 1794, when the Rev. Joseph Clark became the pastor, and from that time on the pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. Levert Huntington, 1815; Rev. Samuel B. How, 1821; Rev. J. H. Jones, 1825; Rev. Robert Birch, 1839; Rev. Robert Davidson, 1843; Rev. Howard Crosby, 1861; Rev. William Beatty, 1863; Rev. A. D. L. Jewett, 1868; Rev. Thos. Nichols, 1875; Rev W. J. McKnight, 1880; Rev. W. W. Knox, 1893. The congregation at the present time numbers 650 members.



REV. W. W. KNOX, D.D.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

THIS church was organized on September 21, 1816, with 24 members, although previous to that time the Baptists of New Brunswick, together with those of Piscataway Township, had worshipped with the Rev. James McLaughlin as pastor. The first church building was on the northeast corner of George and Somerset Streets when the old George Street station stood. The pastors of the church following the first pastor have been Rev. John Johnson, 1818-1819; Rev. Greenleaf S. Webb, 1821-1843; Rev. Geo. R. Bliss, 1843-1849; Rev. Shobal S. Parker, 1850-1852; Rev. George Kempton, 1852-1857; Rev. Thos. R. Howlett, 1858-1859; Rev. M. S. Riddle, 1860-1868; Rev. Henry F. Smith, 1869-1882; Rev. Henry C. Applegarth, Jr., 1883-1890; Rev. M. H. Pogson, 1891-1893; Rev. Linn E. Wheeler, 1894-1906; Rev. Edmund F. Garrett, 1906.

The present church building is on the corner of George and Bayard Streets, and the congregation now numbers 740 members.

REV. E. F. GARRET

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

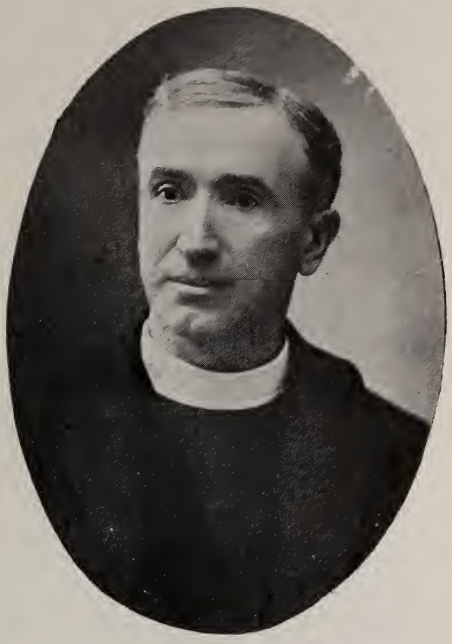
ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

THE first Catholic church erected in this city was built about 1829 on the north side of Bayard Street, just below George, and was called St. Patrick's Church, but later the name was changed to St. Peter and Paul. In 1847 that church was enlarged, and in 1854 it was again enlarged. At that time the building of the present church was commenced, but the building was not finished until 1865, although the basement was used for services long before that time. The congregation was then under the leadership of the Rev. John Rogers, and he established the first parochial school in the rear of the old church on Bayard Street. The church afterwards purchased the Hannah Hoyt Building, now the Viehmann Building, on the corner of George and Paterson Streets, which was afterward, and until the erection of Columbia Hall, used as the parochial school building.

Father Rogers was succeeded by the Rev. Father Miles C. Duggan and the Rev. Father Patrick Downes. In 1876 the Father John A. O'Grady, who has since become the Rt. Rev. Monsignor O'Grady, came to New Brunswick, but remained only a short time, and then

RT. REV. MONSIGNOR JOHN A. O'GRADY

as acting pastor of St. Peter's Church. During his pastorate the church has prospered wonderfully, and, through his efforts, the new parochial school, Columbia Hall, has been erected, and St. Peter's General Hospital founded.



REV. J. F. DEVINE

went to Boonton, N. J.; but, shortly afterwards, came back to New Brunswick

REV. J. N. SZENECZEY

REV. JOS. F. KEUPER

SACRED HEART ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ST. LADISLAUS HUNGARIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

SACRED HEART ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was established in 1863 by the members of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church who reside in the southerly portion of the city. The first pastor in charge of the church was Rev. B. J. Mulligan, who continued in charge until 1893, when he was succeeded by Rev. James F. Devine.

The church has a very handsome church building on the corner of Suydam Street and Throop Avenue. Adjoining the church is a rectory, and in the rear is a large parochial school building. The congregation of this church at the present time is constantly increasing, and, under the ministration of the present pastor, the church is prospering greatly.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ST. LADISLAUS HUNGARIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was established in 1904 to minister to the large and increasing number of Hungarians of the Roman Catholic faith who have settled in our city. Since its inception, it has been ministered to by the Rev. Father John N. Szeneczey. The church building is located on Somerset Street, and, adjoining it, is a handsome rectory.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1865 by the German members of the congregation of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. The first pastor in charge of this church was Rev. Father Midgeol. The church is now ministered to by the Rev. Joseph F. Keuper.

In addition to the church, there is a Parochial School where the children of the parish are educated.

LIVINGSTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

THE LIVINGSTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE Livingston Avenue Baptist Church was organized May 9, 1872, under the name of the Remsen Avenue Baptist Church. The first church edifice was on the corner of Remsen Avenue and Redmond Street, in the building which is now Masonic Temple. Its first pastor was Rev. A. E. Waffle, who served from 1873 to 1880. The second pastor was the Rev. W. H. Marsh, who served until 1885. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. M. V. McDuffie, who continued as pastor until 1895. During his pastorate, the present handsome church edifice on Livingston Avenue was erected, and the name of the church changed to the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church. In May, 1895, the Rev. C. A. Jenkins became pastor of the church, and continued until 1900. In April, 1901, the present pastor, Rev. Albert Bacon Sears, took charge. The present mem-

bership of the church is 568, and the church is entirely free from debt, the current expenses being met by subscriptions made in advance by the members.

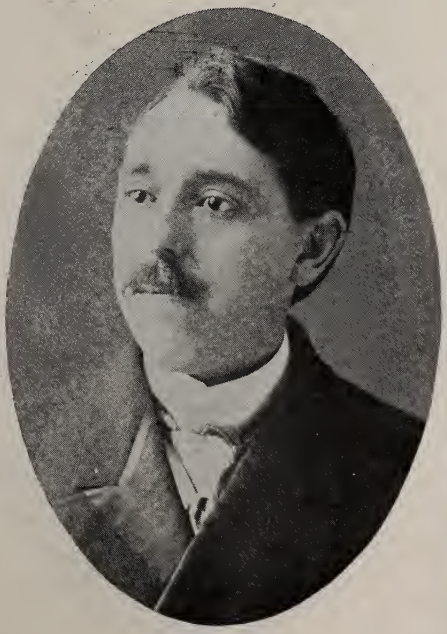
The pews are free and the location of the church is so advantageous, and the feeling and work of the congregation so harmonious that the edifice is filled at every service. One particular feature of the church work is that no fair or festivals are ever held and no contributions ever solicited from any save its own members.

REV. A. B. SEARS

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THIS church was organized about 1860, and the church building was dedicated November 11, 1866. It has at present 188 members, and its present pastor is the Rev. F. C. Uhl.

This church was almost totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, Dec. 13, 1908.



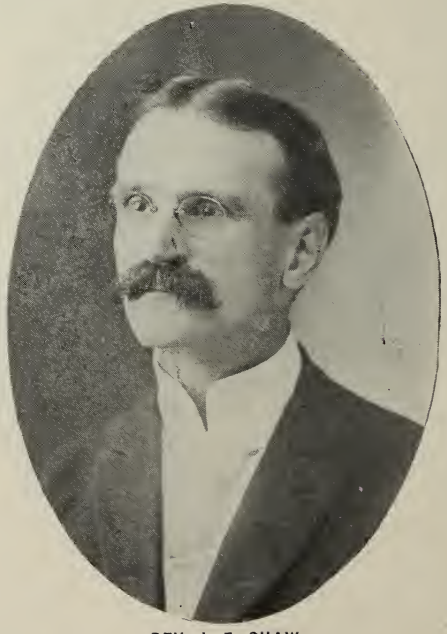
REV. F. C. UHL

ST. JAMES M. E. CHURCH

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THIS church was granted a charter on June 13, 1799, and its first minister was the Rev. J. Totten. The first church building was erected on Liberty Street in 1811 on the site of the present Opera House. The first minister who occupied the pulpit of this church was the Rev. Chas. Pitman. This building was blown down by a tornado on June 19, 1835. A new building was immediately erected and occupied until May, 1876, when the present handsome edifice on the corner of Liberty and George Streets was dedicated. The congregation at the present time numbers 700, and the present pastor is the Rev. J. F. Shaw.



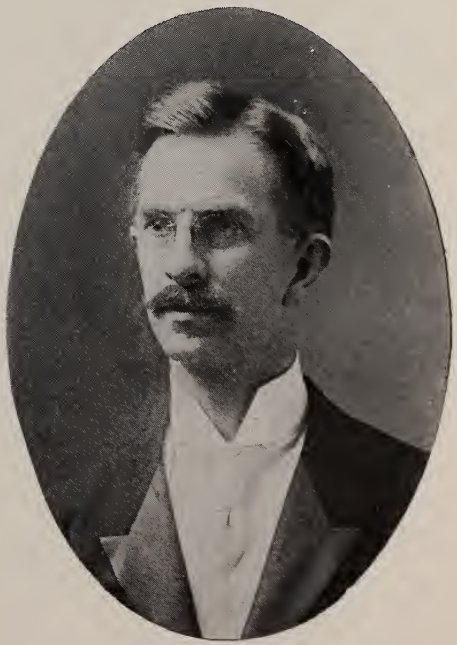
REV. J. F. SHAW

PITMAN M. E. CHURCH

PITMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THIS church was organized on Thanksgiving Day, 1851, and the church was erected in 1852 at the corner of George and Oliver Streets. The church was named after the Rev. Chas. Pitman, the first Methodist minister in the city.

The congregation is now planning to build a new church, and the present pastor is actively engaged in pushing that work. The congregation now numbers 212 active members, and its present pastor is the Rev. Herbert J. Belting.

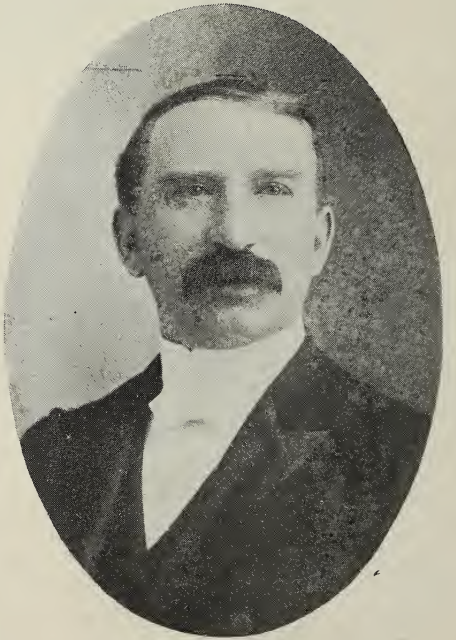


REV. H. J. BELTING

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH

ST. JOHNS GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

THIS church was founded in 1861. The first pastor was the Rev. A. Hoching. In 1864 he was succeeded by the Rev. I. N. Steiner, who remained only one year, and, following him, came the Rev. Oscar Lohr, who stayed only a few months. In 1868 the Rev. Chas. Banks became pastor and remained until 1904, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. M. H. Qual. The church building on the corner of George and Albany Streets was purchased in 1861. The congregation numbers at the present time 325 members.

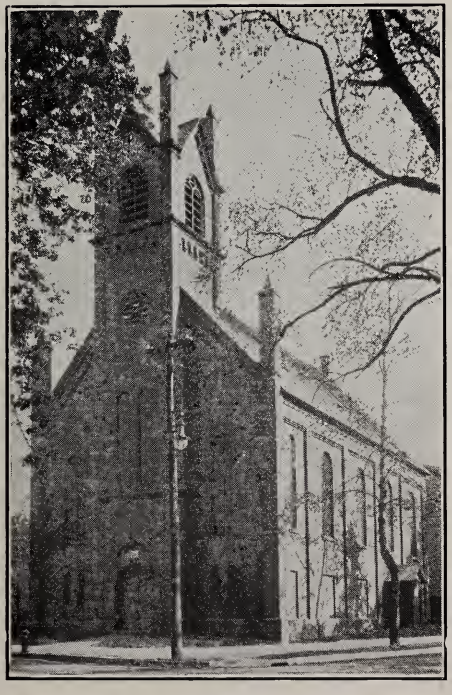


REV. M. H. QUAL

REV. J. A. DEWALD

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN EMANUEL CHURCH.

THIS church was organized on July 14, 1878. On September 14 of the same year Rev. John A. Dewald became pastor, and has continued to the present time. The present church building on the corner of Kirkpatrick and New Streets was built in 1879. The present congregation numbers 350 members, and the church is a thriving, harmonious body.



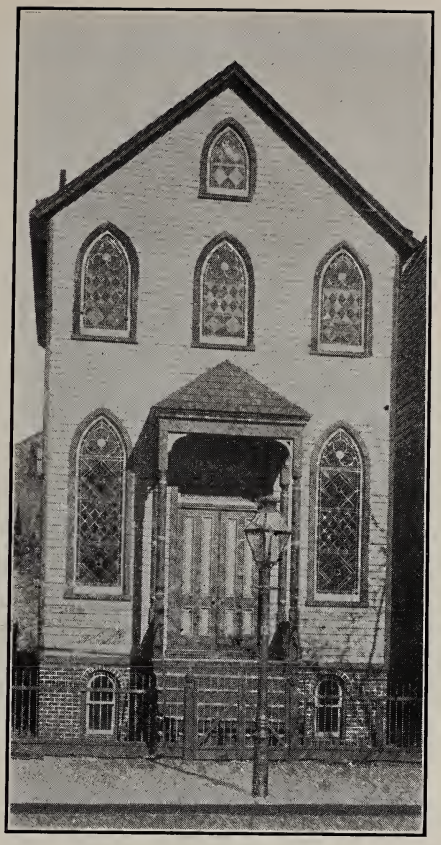
GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

REV. P. F. HAMBORSZKY

THE MAGYAR EV. REF. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THIS congregation in 1908 purchased the building which is shown in the illustration herewith and which was formerly the Second Presbyterian Church. The congregation is Hungarian, and numbers over 400 members. It is an intensely earnest and active body, and, under the leadership of its present pastor, the Rev. Paul F. Hamborszky, it is growing very strong and prosperous.

MAGYAR EV. REF. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



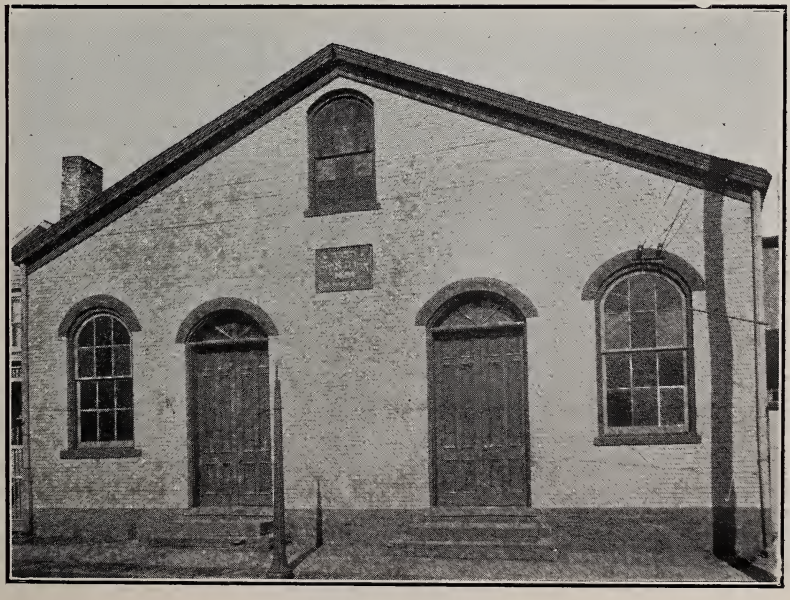
CONGREGATION ANSHE EMETH

HEBREW CHURCHES.

THERE are two Jewish Temples, Anshe Emeth Reformed, located on the northerly side of Albany Street between Peace Street and Neilson Street. This building will accommodate 250 people and is the oldest congregation.

The Temple Ahvas Achim is located on Richmond Street between Dennis Street and Neilson Street.

Both congregations are active and prosperous and are ministered to by Rabbis who are not residents of the city.



CONGREGATION AHVAS ACHIM

Secret and Benevolent Societies

NEW BRUNSWICK has branches of all of the prominent secret and benevolent fraternities in the country, and the following is a brief sketch of the most prominent:

The Masonic Fraternity is represented by Union Lodge, No. 19, which was organized in 1850, and Palestine Lodge, No. 111, which was organized in 1870; and there is also Scott Chapter, No. 4; Temple Commandery, No. 18; Scott Council, No. 1, and Order of the Eastern Star, Ruth Chapter. All of these meet in Masonic Temple, at the corner of Remsen Avenue and Redmond Street.

The order of Odd Fellows is represented by New Brunswick Lodge, No. 6; Middlesex Encampment, No. 43, and Lady Wildey Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 38, which meet in Odd Fellows Hall on Neilson Street; and by Helvetia Lodge, No. 71, Palestine Encampment, No. 25; Deutsche Frauen Rebekah Lodge, No. 43, which meet in Aurora Hall.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is represented by Lodge No. 324, which meets in its own building, Elks Hall.

The Knights of Pythias are represented by Friendship Lodge, No. 36, and Friendship Temple, No. 10, of the Pythian Sisterhood, which meet in Elks Hall.

The Order of United American Mechanics is represented by Goodwill Council, No. 32; Orient Court, No. 1; Relief Council, No. 40, and Washing-

MASONIC TEMPLE

UNION AND PALESTINE LODGES, F. & A. M.

TEMPLE COMMANDERY

MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION

ton Commandery, L. L., No. 1, which meet in Goodwill Hall, in the Viehmann Building; and by Good Intent Council, No. 23, which meets in the People's Bank Building.

The Foresters of America have four courts: Goodwill, No. 80; New Brunswick, No. 40; Marion, No. 84, and Middlesex, No. 74, and there is also a lodge of lady Foresters.

The Knights of Columbus have a very large chapter, which meets in Knights of Columbus Hall on George Street.

The Order of Eagles has a large branch, which meets in Eagle Hall, corner of Church and Neilson Streets.

In addition to these, there are two divisions, No. 3 and No. 5, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; two branches of St. Patrick's Alliance of America; two councils, Roger, No. 3, and St. Peter's, No. 5, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion; one council, Adelphic, No. 1015, of the Royal Arcanum; two tribes, Ahander, No. 182, and Ahwaga, No. 88, of the Order of Red Men; and one lodge, Raritan, No. 6, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Pertinent Facts

The city has two national banks, two trust companies and one savings institution, and their combined capital and surplus is over $1,500,000. They have deposits exceeding $6,000,000.

It has eight building and loan associations, whose bonded assets exceed $2,500,000.

It has two fire insurance companies, the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company with a capital of $200,000, which is a stock company doing business throughout the United States; and the New Brunswick Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which does an entirely local business.

It has a population of 26,000 people, and it has real property and personal property with an assessed valuation of over $11,000,000. It has a city debt of $700,000, and a tax rate of $1.90 per $100.

It has three hospitals. The John Wells Memorial Hospital, the St. Peter's Gen-

ELKS HALL

eral Hospital, both of which are general hospitals for the treatment of all diseases; and the Parker Home for Incurables, which is a hospital for incurable diseases only.

It is the center of a trolley system connected with Metuchen, Perth Amboy, Bound Brook, Plainfield, Milltown, South River, Sayreville and South Amboy.

It has an opera house seating twelve hundred and a vaudeville theatre seating seven hundred people.

It has an abundance of school accommodations, both public and private. There are six public schools, the Livingston, Washington, Bayard, Lord Sterling, Lincoln and Nathan Hale. There are five Catholic Schools, the largest of which is St. Peter's with a magnificent school building called Columbia Hall; the Sacred Heart in a school building called Parochial Hall; St. John the Baptist; St. Agnes' Academy and St. Ladislaus, which is a Hungarian Catholic School. Besides these, are Miss Annable's Young Ladies' Seminary; Rutgers College Preparatory School.

It has three well equipped libraries: The Free Public Library; Rutgers College Library, and the Gardner Sage Library.

It has excellent railroad facilities, both for passenger and freight traffic, and, in addition, has excellent freight facilities by water. The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York to Philadelphia runs directly through the city, and there are over sixty trains a day on this line. The commutation rate to New York, which is thirty-one miles distant, is $85.00 for 720 trips. The Raritan Railroad, which is a branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, runs four trains a day connecting with the Central Railroad at South Amboy. It furnishes good freight facilities to many factories. In addition, there are lines of steamers which run to New York and Trenton on the Raritan River and the Raritan and Delaware Canal.

NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE CO. BUILDING

NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company, organized on December 27, 1826, has had a long and honorable career and is now steadily advancing in strength. For 77 years it did a purely local business; in 1903 the control of the Company became vested in the present management, the capital of the Company was increased from $50,000 to $200,000, and the business was extended throughout the entire United States. The Company is now represented in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Utah, Nevada, and California, and has over 900 agents. It wrote premiums in 1908 of over $460,000, and has a capital of $200,000, and surplus to policyholders of $300,000. The above illustration shows its home office building and its officers are George A. Viehmann, president; D. L. Morrison, vice-president; Chas. D. Ross, secretary, and E. B. Wyckoff, assistant secretary. Its directors are Theo. F. Hicks, Wm. B. Lloyd, D. L. Morrison, W. L. Perrin, W. F. Rollo, Chas. D. Ross, M. F. Ross, Geo. A. Viehmann and E. B. Wyckoff.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK

THE People's National Bank was organized in March and opened for business May 16, 1887. Its first banking office was on the southeast corner of Neilson and Church Streets. Its growth was rapid and substantial and on June 3, 1895 it moved to its present site in the building shown in the above illustration. On November 27, 1908, it had a capital of $100,000. Surplus, $100,000; undivided profits, $37,000, and deposits, $725,000. Its president is the Hon. Benjamin F. Howell who has represented his district in Congress for seven terms and was recently reelected. The efficient cashier is T. Ely Schenck.

The bank has a very efficient Board of Directors who are as follows: Benjamin F. Howell, T. Ely Schenck, H. G. Norton, O. O. Stillman, F. M. Donahue, A. V. D. Polyhemus and Edward W. Hicks.

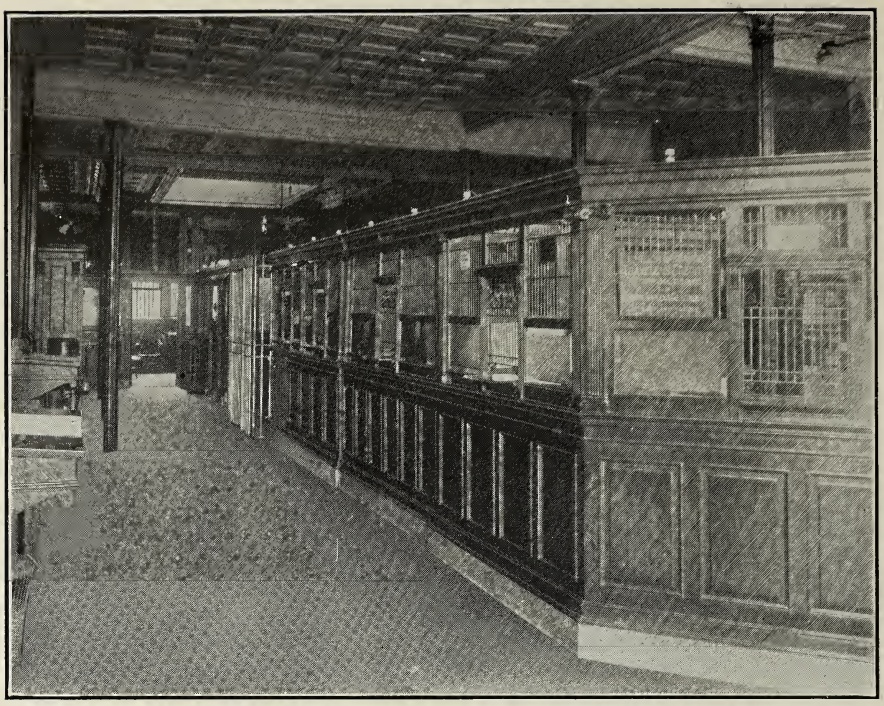
The first president of the bank was George W. Devoe now deceased. Mr. Devoe passed away Nov. 20, 1890, and was succeeded by Hon. B. F. Howell.

T. Ely Schenck who was one of the organizers of the bank was its first cashier and holds that position of trust and responsibility today.

The bank pays two per cent. on commercial and active accounts on balances of $500 or over, and three per cent. per annum on saving accounts on deposits of $25 or over.

Safe deposit boxes insuring against theft or fire may be rented from $2.50 up to $25.

A. L. Wyckoff is assistant cashier. Mr. Wyckoff has been with the institution since its organization.



INTERIOR; NEW BRUNSWICK TRUST CO.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK TRUST COMPANY.

THE New Brunswick Trust Company is one of the solid financial institutions of the city. Its officers are men of financial ability and sterling integrity, and include James Deshler, president; John C. Eisele and John H. Conger, vice-presidents; A. J. Jones, secretary and treasurer, and J. V. D. Mershon, assistant secretary and treasurer, who are aided by an exceptionally strong directorate. These directors comprise such prominent and responsible financiers and business men as Uzal H. McCarter, president; Fidelity Trust Company; E. A. Fisher, Sayre & Fisher Company, Sayreville, N. J.; Willard P. Voorhees, Supreme Court Justice, New Brunswick; Millard F. Ross, Miles Ross & Son, New Brunswick; William H. Waldron, John Waldron Company, New Brunswick; Robert W. Johnson, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick; F. M. Donahue, physician, New Brunswick; Edwin Furman, Edwin Furman Company, Sayreville, N. J.; Nathaniel King, Eisele & King, Newark, N. J.; Robert M. Pettit, Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York; John H. Conger, County Clerk, New Brunswick, and Frederick Weigel, lawyer, New Brunswick.

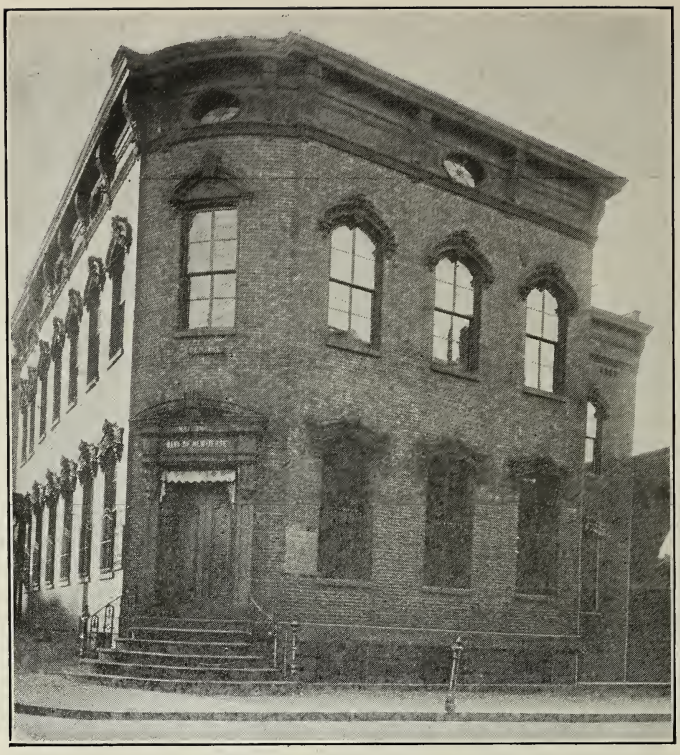
This Company transacts a general banking business and in addition acts as executor, trustee, guardian, agent for investing personal funds and separate estates, etc., and also as trustee under mortgage issued by a municipality or corporation to secure bond issues.

NEW BRUNSWICK SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NEW BRUNSWICK SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

THE New Brunswick Savings Institution was incorporated March 15, 1851. The building shown in the above cut was erected in 1888. It has always been a very carefully and conservatively managed bank and its last statement showed deposits of $2,829,983.28 and a surplus of $383,307.58.

Its officers and managers are as follows: President, Nicholas G. Rutgers; vice-president, Benjamin F. Howell; Secretary and treasurer, Charles A. Dunham; assistant secretary, Howard C. Rule; Funding Committee: Nicholas G. Rutgers, James Deshler, Benjamin F. Howell, Frank M. Donohue, M. D., Charles A. Dunham; counsel, W. Edwin Florance; managers, James Deshler, Benjamin F. Howell, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, Henry A. Hull, Loyal T. Ives, Henry A. Neilson, Nicholas G. Rutgers, William H. Leupp, Robert M. Pettit, Charles J. Carpender, Frank M. Donohue, M. D., Charles A. Dunham, Alexander W. Pettit, William H. Waldron.



NATIONAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY.

THE Bank of New Jersey was organized under a special State Charter June 19, 1854, succeeding to the business of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, which as agent, it liquidated. The Bank's first president was John Van Dyke, and cashier, Moses T. Webb, who in turn became its presiding officer, after the resignation of Mr. Van Dyke in 1859. John T. Hill was then appointed cashier, which office he held but for a comparatively short time, later accepting a position in the Park Bank of New York, Israel H. Voorhees becoming the cashier. In September, 1861, president Webb receiving an important commission in the Army, retired from the presidency, to be succeeded by Garrett G. Voorhees. In February, 1864, John B. Hill, whose successful career as a banker is well known, was tendered the position of president. In November, 1864, the Bank of New Jersey took advantage of the new National Bank Act and re-incorporated as a National Bank, with the title, National Bank of New Jersey, which Charter runs for twenty years and was renewed for a third time in 1904. In this same year and as a National Bank, it was officered by president, John B. Hill, and cashier, Israel H. Voorhees. Their successors were James Dayton and Charles T. Hill, John B. Hill dying in March, 1874. James Dayton died in office a short time afterward in April, 1875, and was succeeded by Mahlon Runyon. In 1884, Lewis T. Howell was elected president, which office he held for sixteen years until his death in 1900, and Edward S. Campbell was appointed cashier and served in the first part of Mr. Howell's presi-

dency, when in January, 1894, he was called to be vice-president of the National Newark Banking Company, and was succeeded by Henry G. Parker, as cashier. After the death of Mr. Howell, in 1900, V. M. W. Suydam was elected to the presidency and served until January, 1908, when the present incumbent, Henry G. Parker, was elected.

The growth of the bank has been steady and strong, and it is today known as one of the leading banks of the State. This was recognized last year by the election of its president, Henry G. Parker, as president of the New Jersey State Bankers' Association.

The present official staff are president, Henry G. Parker; first vice-president, V. M. W. Suydam; second vice-president, P. Hampton Wyckoff; assistant cashier, Lyle Van Nuis, and the directors in the order of seniority: P. Hampton Wyckoff, P. P. Runyon, Matthew Suydam, V. M. W. Suydam, Henry G. Parker, Charles S. Edgar, John N. Carpender, W. E. Florance, and U. M. Fleischmann. All of these gentlemen have served the interests of the bank with singleness of purpose, and with ripe business judgment, as is evidenced by the strength and financial standing of the bank today, with its capital of $250,000; surplus and undivided profits, $400,000, and deposits of $1,900,000.

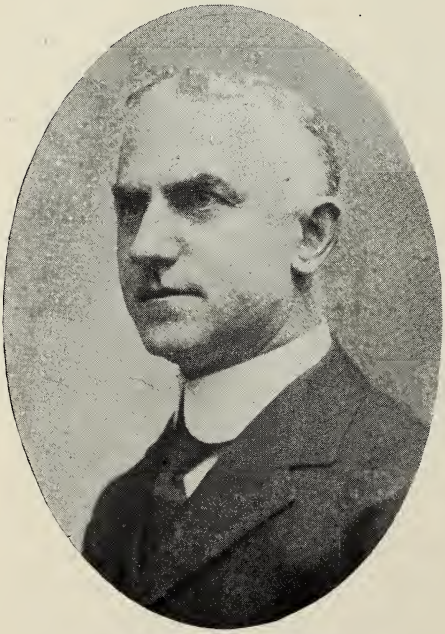
Since 1864 the National Bank of New Jersey has distributed in dividends to its stockholders $1,175,000, and accumulated a surplus of $400,000.

MIDDLESEX TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

THIS Company was organized in 1907 with power to do a general trust business and especially to examine and guarantee titles to real estate. It has nearly completed a thorough plant covering Middlesex County and will actively enter into the business of loaning money on bond and mortgage, issuing guaranteed mortgages, guaranteed mortgage certificates and searching titles. It's Secretary and Title Officer is George W. Litterst who formerly was Title Officer of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of Jersey City and its other officers are: President, Geo. A. Viehmann; Vice-President, Hon. Benj. F. Howell; Asst. Secretary, Chas. D. Ross.

Our City Government

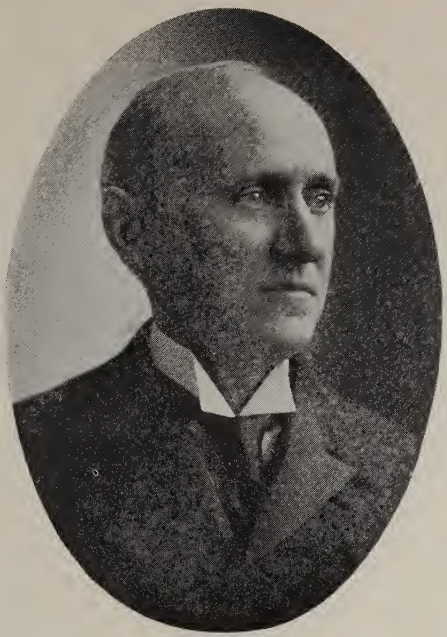
THE chief executive officer of the city is the Mayor, W. Edwin Florance, whose main power is limited to the appointment of the Library Trustees and members of the Board of Health. He also approves or disapproves all ordinances, resolutions and bills passed by Common Council, but his veto can be over-ridden by a majority vote of Common Council.



MAYOR W. E. FLORANCE

The real management of city affairs is vested in a common council or board of aldermen of thirteen members composed of an alderman-at-large elected by the entire city and two aldermen from each of the six wards elected for a term of two years by the voters of said wards. This body elects the Board of Assessors, the members of the Water Board, the City Treasurer, the City Clerk, Overseer of the Poor, Street Commissioner, appoints all policemen, makes all ordinances, passes all resolutions, enters into all contracts and controls all expenditures of the city money. Its present composition is as follows: Alderman-at-large, Frederick Weigel; Aldermen—First Ward, F. Stehlin and Chas. Forman; Second Ward, Charles E. Tindell and J. J. Feaster; Third Ward, Fred Tappen and Chas. A. Oliver; Fourth Ward, Clifton G. Mott and John Peyton; Fifth Ward, J. Fred Orpen and Robert Kahrman; Sixth Ward, James Curran and John Francis.

The Board of Water Commmissioners, appointed by Common Council, control and manage the water works owned by the city, collect all revenue derived therefrom

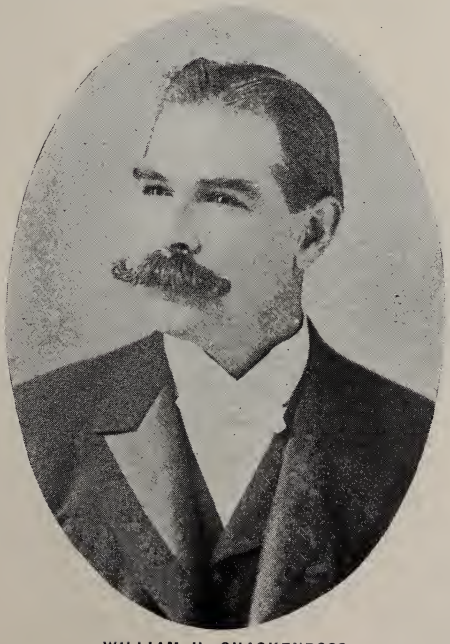


BENJ. F. HOWELL
Member of Congress

JOHN H. CONGER
County Clerk

and are only under the supervision of the Mayor as to expenditures, and the Board has power to pass bills not withstanding the Mayor's veto.

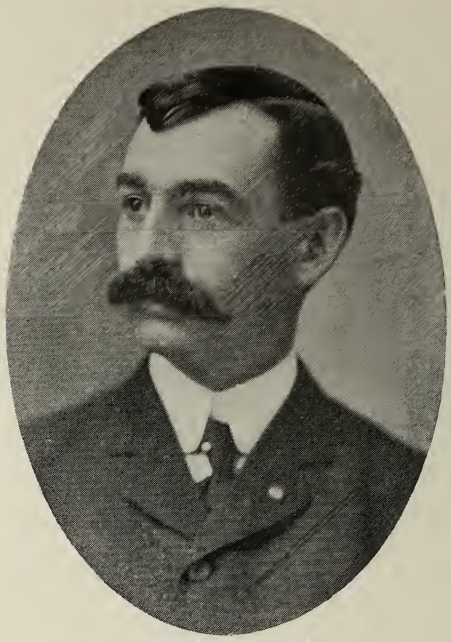
The Board of Library Trustees, appointed by the Mayor, has full charge of the Public Library. This Library is housed in a building erected with funds



WILLIAM H. QUACKENBOSS
Sheriff

PETER F. DALY
Surrogate

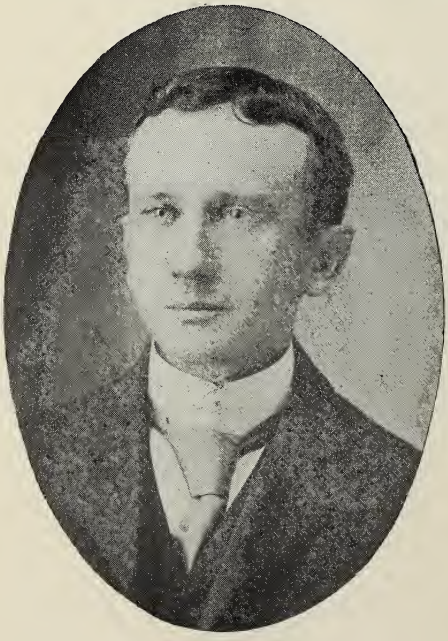
THEO. B. BOORAEM
County Judge



EDWARD W. HICKS
City Judge

donated by Andrew Carnegie in 1902, and the city appropriates annually $5000 for its support and maintenance.

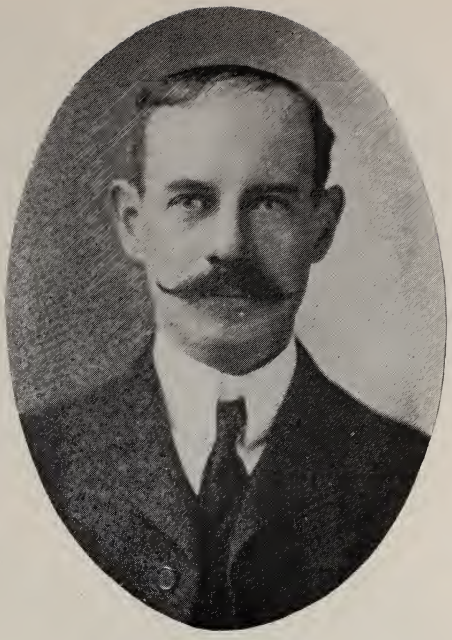
The city fire department is a volunteer department managed by a chief engineer and two assistants, who are elected annually by the members of the fire companies. It has always rendered prompt and



E. C. McKeag
City Attorney

H. R. GROVES
County Collector

FREDERICK WEIGEL
Alderman-at-Large



JAMES A. MORRISON
City Clerk

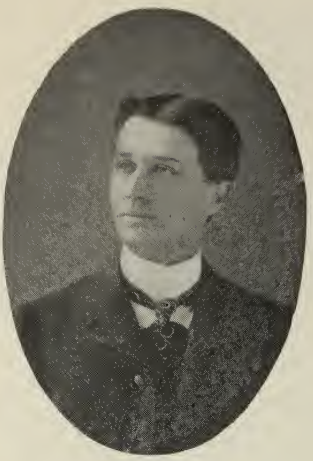
excellent service and maintained a very high standard for efficiency. It is composed of six engine companies, each of which has a hose company attached, one combination hose and chemical company, and one hook and ladder company.

The tax collector, who receives and accounts for all taxes, and the city recorder, who acts as a police judge, are elected by the people. There are several other officials, such as the city surveyor, the city street commissioner, city physician, overseer of the poor, building inspector, superintendent of the fire alarms, city weigher, city harbor master, who, together with the city treasurer and city clerk, are appointed by Common Council and all perform the routine of their respective offices.

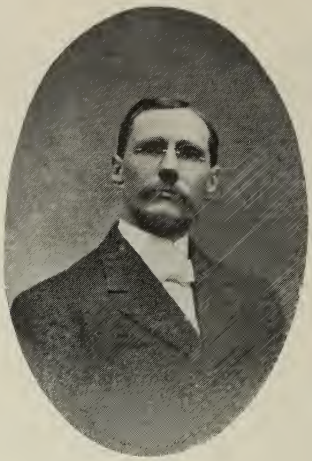
F. STEHLIN

C. FORMAN

J. J. FEASTER

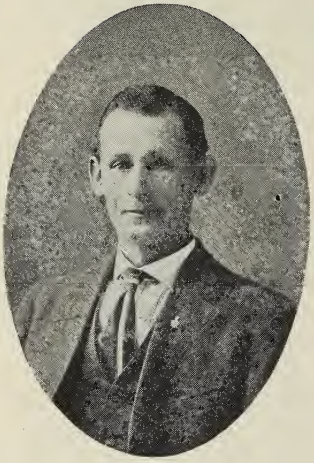


C. E. TINDELL

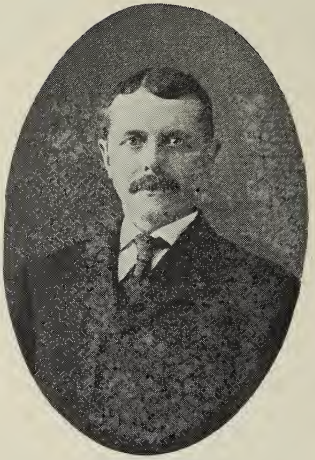


F. TAPPEN

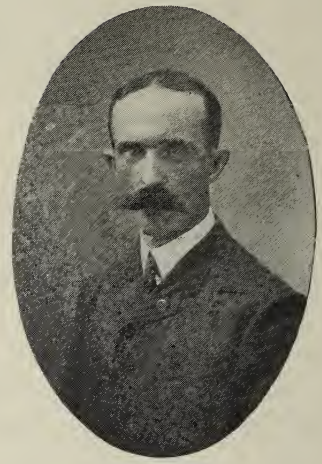
C. A. OLIVER



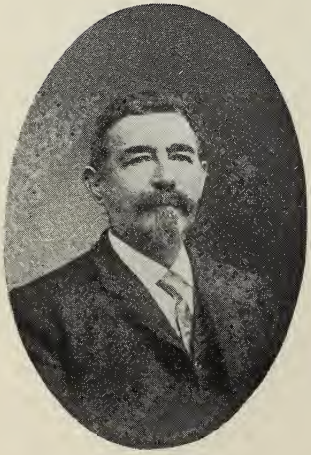
J. PAYTON



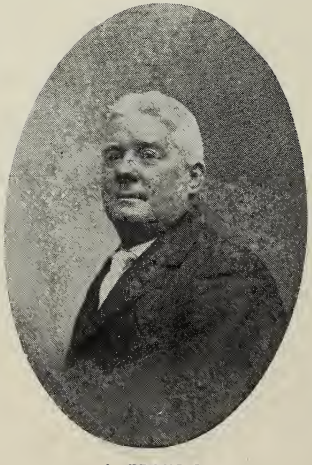
C. G. MOTT



J. F. ORPEN



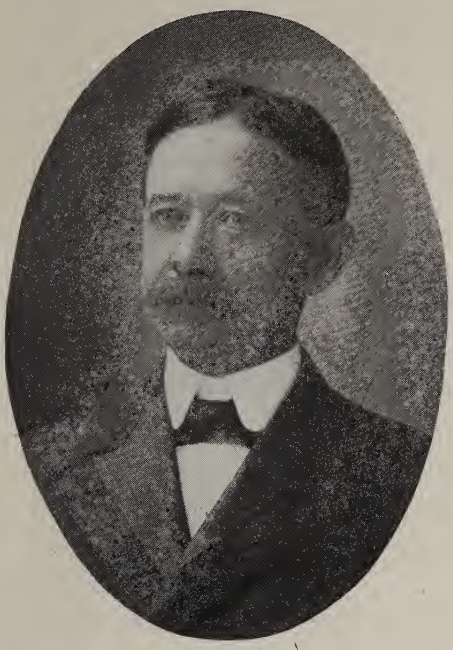
R. KAHRMANN



J. FRANCIS

J. H. CURRAN

New Brunswick Daily Times...



LINN E. WHEELER
Editor

BACKED by an honorable history of more than one hundred years, The New Brunswick Times to-day stands among the front ranks of New Jersey journals for integrity, fearlessness, independence and enterprise. It is one of the thirteen newspapers in New Jersey which has had a continuous existence for more than a century; it has the distinction of having served the public in three centuries, the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth.

As the Guardian and New Brunswick Advertiser, the paper was launched by Abraham Blauvelt in 1792, and it at once took rank as a leading Federal organ and was recognized as one of the best papers published in the country. It was a weekly newspaper, containing local, general and foreign news, and had its own staff of correspondents. It circulated extensively through Monmouth, Somerset and adjoining counties. Its issue of December 24, 1799, contained an account of the death of General George Washington and the paper was in deep mourning.

Its founder, Abraham Blauvelt, was one of the most enterprising of the early citizens of New Brunswick. He died about 1834. He was born in Rockland

GEORGE D. JOHNSON
Associate Editor

County, N. Y., near old Tappan, and, in connection with his newspaper business, was to some extent a book publisher. He married Jane, daughter of Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick Times and General Advertiser was started June 1, 1815, and was printed and published every Thursday morning by Deare & Myer, at Washington's Head, New Brunswick. Its introductory editorial speaks of the

THE TIMES BUILDING

growing importance of New Brunswick as a commercial and manufacturing town and of the demands for the publication of a newspaper. It was "published at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable at the expiration of six months from the time of receiving the first paper after subscribing." The publishers announce that they are "attached to and the paper is conducted in the interest of the Federal Republican Party."

At what date The Times passed into the hands of Mr. Albert Speer is not known, but he continued to conduct the paper until his death in 1869. He was an able and influential journalist and a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, except for a brief period subsequent to 1846, when he espoused Free-Soil principles and turned over his paper to the advocacy of that faction of the Democratic party. This gave occasion for the establishment of the New Jersey Union as a regular Democratic organ by Alphonso E. Gordon in the latter part of 1847.

Alphonso E. Grodon was born in Philadelphia, March 12, 1826, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the Delaware State Journal, at Wilmington, Del. He was just twenty-one and was engaged in the Emporium office at Trenton, N. J., when the opening occurred for starting the new Democratic paper, the Union, at New Brunswick. He immediately came here and issued the first number late in May, 1847.

The Daily News was started by Mr. Gordon in March, 1851. It was conducted by him in connection with the New Jersey Union until February, 1855, when The Times under Mr. Speer, having returned to its "first love," and there being

THE TIMES OFFICE FORCE

two Democratic papers in the city, Mr. Gordon sold the good will of both daily and weekly to Mr. Spear, and removed his printing materials to Grand Rapids, Michigan. The Daily News and New Jersey Union were then merged with The Times, which Mr. Speer conducted until the time of his death, when the Times was sold to Hon. William B. Guild, who at that time conducted the Newark Journal, and who first published the Daily Times in November, 1869. On December 28, 1871, A. E. Gordon returned to New Brunswick and bought the paper.

Under his capable management it achieved great success. At one time he was offered $35,000 for the newspaper business, an immense price for a small country newspaper in those days.

During Cleveland's first administration, Mr. Gordon was made United States marshal. He left the care of the newspaper business to subordinates, and the paper languished. In 1890 the paper was sold to former State Senator John Carpender, of Clinton, N. J. In 1892 it was purchased by the Times Publishing Company, a stock company composed of M. F. Ross, W. H. Price, James Deshler, Oliver Kelly, W. Parker Runyon, J. Kearney Rice and Edward Furman.

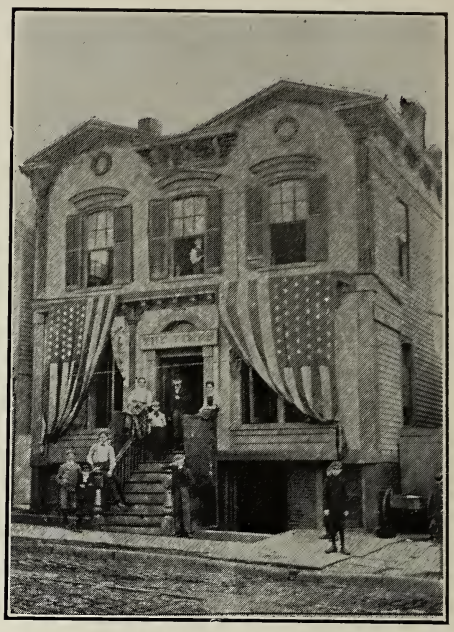
The paper was improved and enlarged, converted into an eight-page paper and steadily bettered. In 1893 Francis W. Daire became a reporter on the paper. In 1896 he was made editor, succeeding J. D. Chandlee. In July, 1901, he was made general manager. September 11, 1906, he purchased all of the stock of the company, only four shares being held in other hands, in order to preserve the corporation.

In May, 1908, Francis W. Dare sold his stock to Linn E. Wheeler, who became the president of the company and editor of the paper, and he changed the policy to that of a strictly independent organ and associated with himself George D. Johnson as Associate Editor.

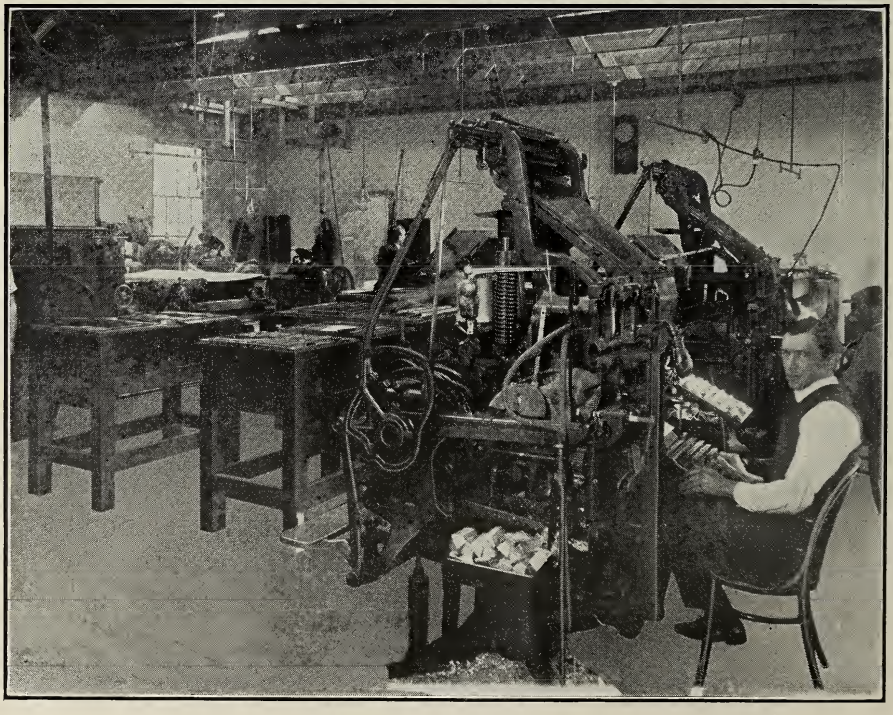
The Times formerly had its office on Albany Street; then on Little Burnet Street in one-half of a brick building, of which the other half only is standing and occupied by the Raritan Coal Com-

pany. The other half was torn down to make room for the United States Rubber Factory's buildings. Then its offices were in the Neilson Building on Burnet Street, back of the old sycamore tree near Hiram Street. Soon after Mr. Carpender purchased it, the offices were removed to 409 George Street, where they remained until September, 1907, when the paper was moved into its own building erected for its occupancy at 201-203 Neilson Street. The new plant was equipped with new and improved machinery, the facilities of the paper greatly increased, and the paper itself enlarged and improved.

The present management feel that there is a public demand here for a newspaper free from political influences; one which will fight the people's rights to good government without the handicap of being bound to any one party, and it is the aim of The Times to present all the news of the day without the coloring of political prejudice; to plead for civil righteousness; to raise the standard of city government, to fearlessly expose evil deeds, and to emphasize the good deeds of men, and the aim of the editors will constantly be to publish a clean, wholesome, enterprising and progressive newspaper which will be welcomed into the homes of our citizens.

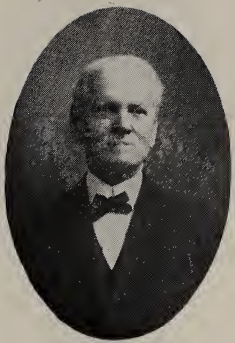


OLD OFFICE OF "THE TIMES."

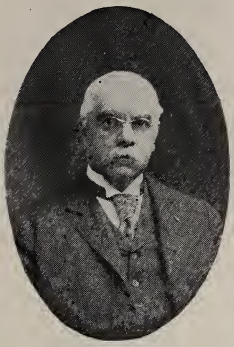


INTERIOR VIEW OF THE TIMES

Prominent People...



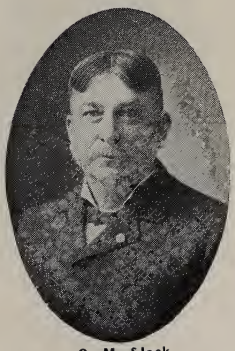
J. S. Stewart



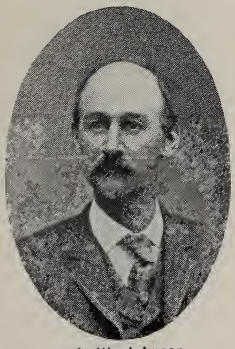
J. N. Carpender

H. G. Parker

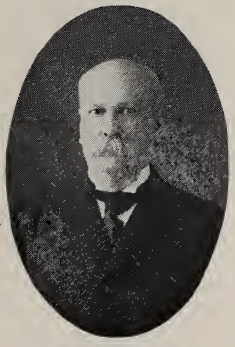
F. M. Donahue



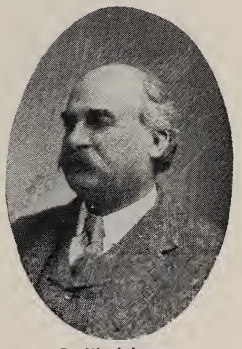
C. M. Slack



J. W. Johnson

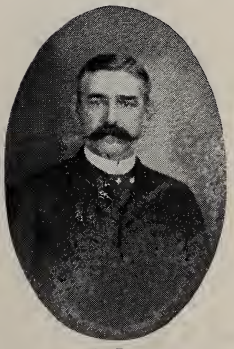


C. A. Dunham



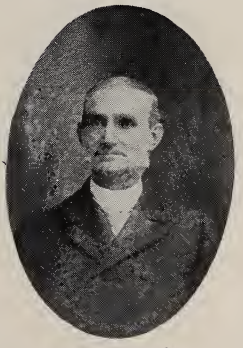
R. W. Johnson

C. J. Carpender

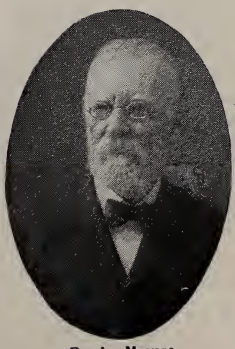


P. P. Runyon

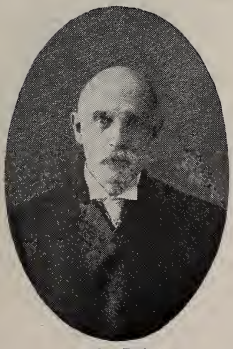
J. B. Kirkpatrick



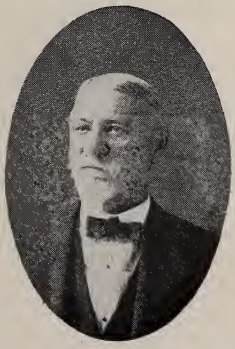
V. M. W. Suydam



P. A. Meyers



N. G. Rutgers



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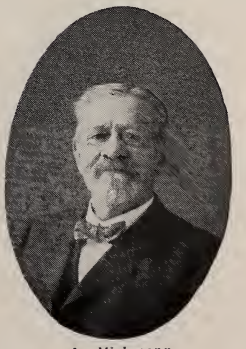
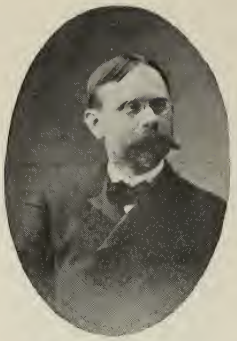


A. Viehmann

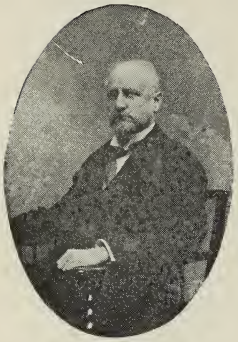


H. V. Buttler

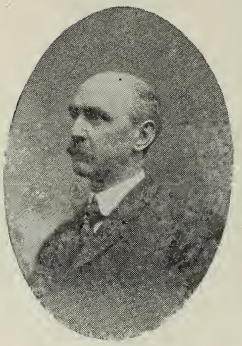
H. B. Zimmermann

P. J. Young

D. L. Morrison



J. K. Rice



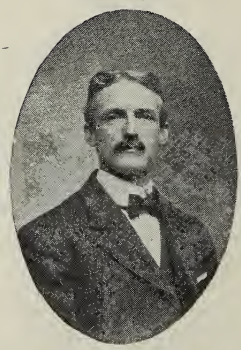
T. E. Schanck

R. L. Hoagland

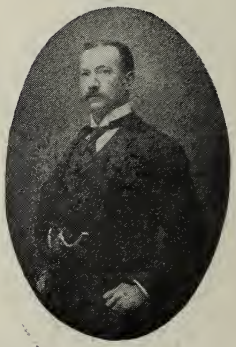
J. W. Mettler

H. Sillcocks

F. L. Hindle



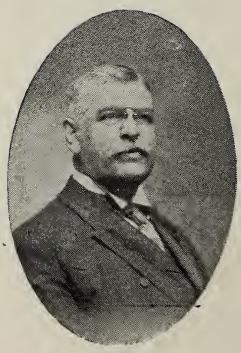
R. J. Smith



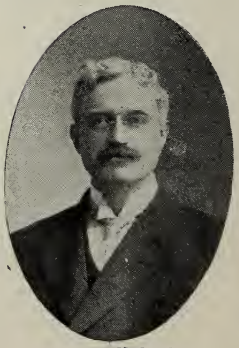
R. M. Pettit

C. W. Russell

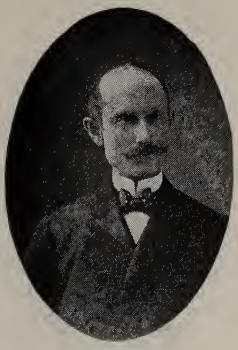
F. E. Riva



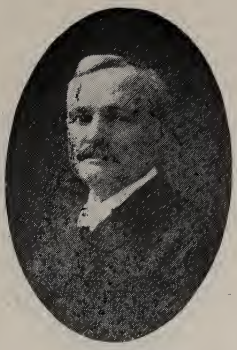
G. J. Litterst



W. J. McCurdy



R. Carson



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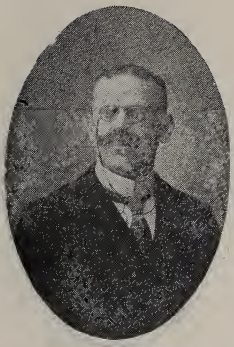

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W. F. Parker

D. C. English

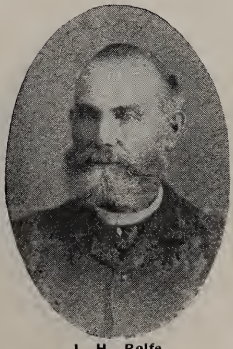
C. A. Schenck

A. S. March

H. C. Voorhees

S. Long

F. Woodbridge



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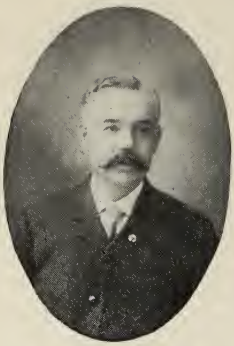
R. T. Parker

W. M. Moore

H. J. Rolfe



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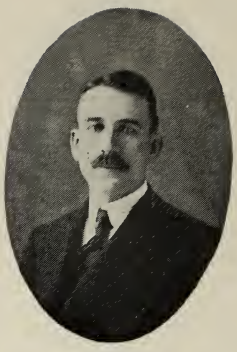

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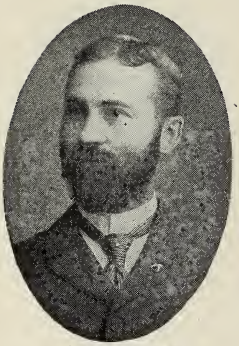
B. U. Tapken



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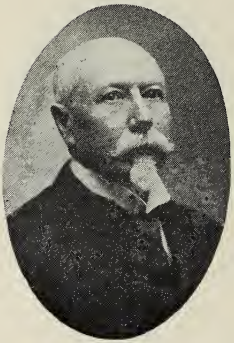

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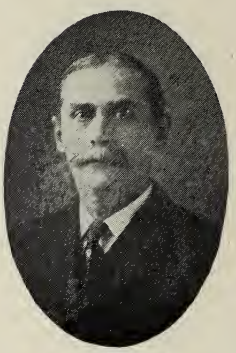

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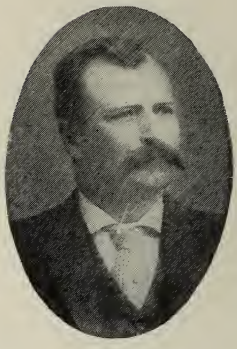

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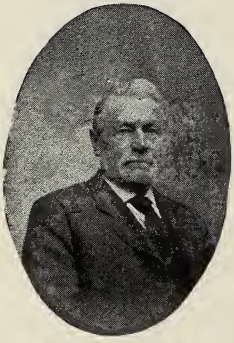

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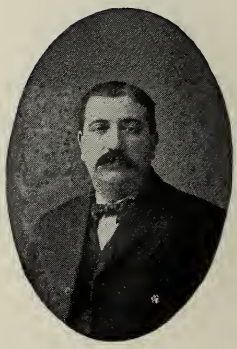
C. H. Hingher

E. Hingher, Jr.



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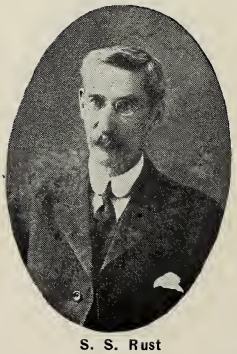

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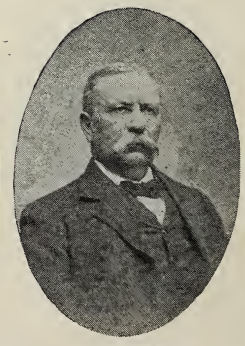

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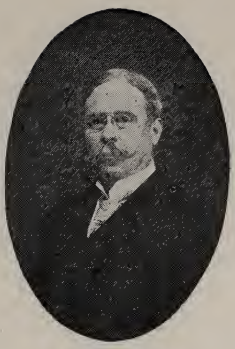

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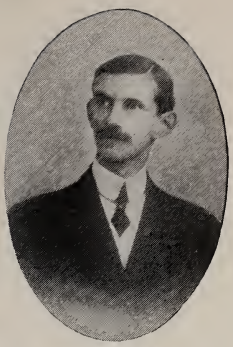

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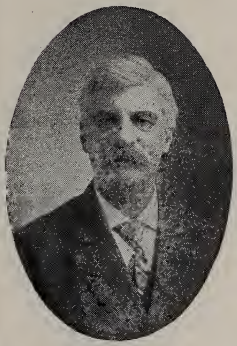

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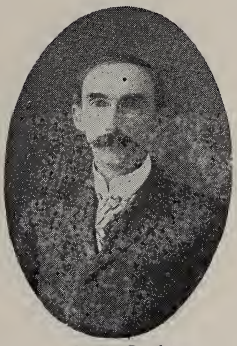

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S. Slonim

T. Cohn

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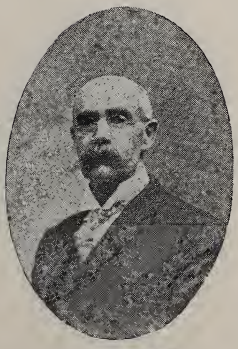

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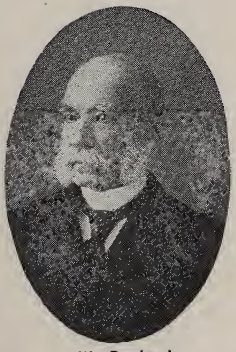

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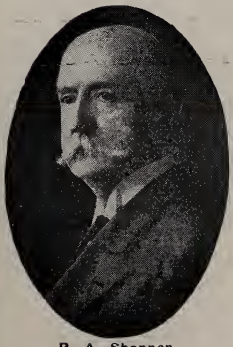
L. Wolfson



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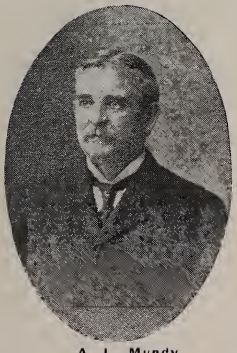

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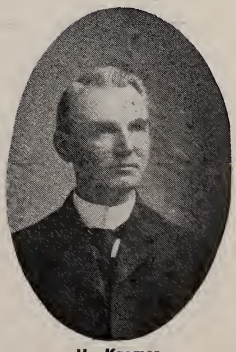

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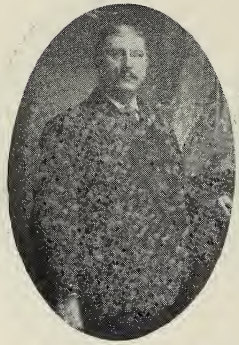
E. Radel

B. Tomes

E. S. Relyea

G. H. Bissett



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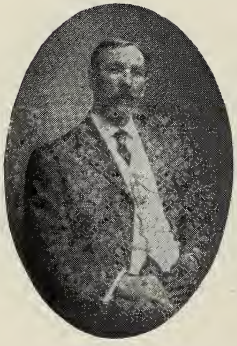
J. P. Wall



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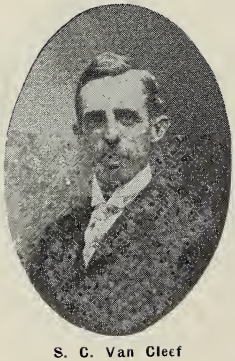

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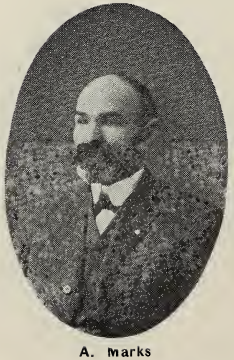
E. Volkert

C. H. Runyon

H. F. Zerfing



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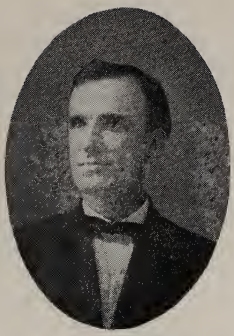
E. A. Brady

A. V. Schenck



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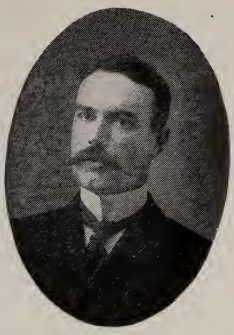
M. Lederer



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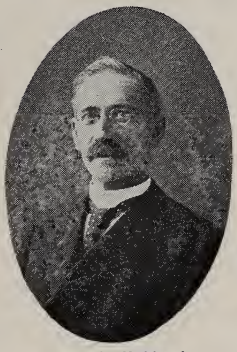
C. W. Wood

T. P. Lyons



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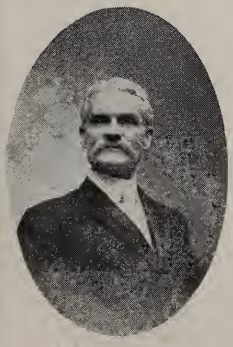
F. Wittig



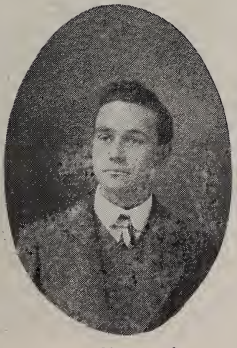
A. A. Titsworth

R. Barnwell

W. H. Van Sickle, Jr.

W. J. Condon

G. F. McCormick



T. Stevens, Jr.

H. J. Tice

A. C. Streitwolf, Jr.

Our Manufactories

THE UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

The first rubber shoes made in this city were made by Horace H. Day in a little shop on Dennis Street, where he started in 1839. In this place he manufactured carriage cloth by spreading rubber dissolved in turpentine over cloth. In 1844, when Goodyear patented the process for vulcanization, Day claimed the right to use it as an unpatented English invention and began to make shoes. Extensive litigation followed this in which famous lawyers, including Daniel Webster, were engaged. Finally Day was beaten. At that time rubber shoes were made from rubber uppers fitted over leather bottoms.

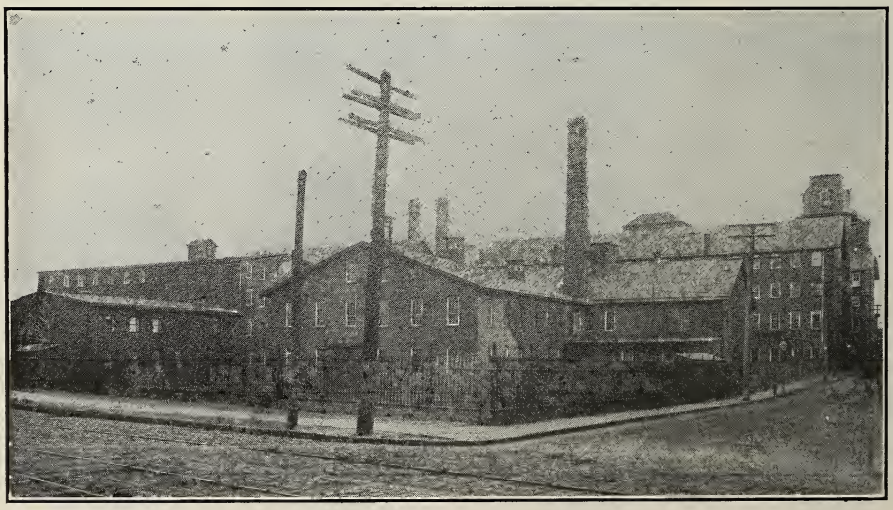
In 1839 Christopher Meyer came to New Brunswick to put up some steam engine machinery for Horace H. Day, and made his start in the rubber business. About that same time Onderdonk and Letson started a rubber factory which afterwards became the New Brunswick Rubber Company. In 1843 Christopher Meyer built the works at Milltown, part of the buildings now being occupied by the Michelin Tire Company. In 1845 John R. Ford entered into partnership with Christopher Meyer, and in 1852 they formed a stock company called the Ford Rubber Company. In 1858 the name was changed to the Meyer Rubber Company. In 1869 Christopher Meyer with Mr. Ford and L. L. Hyatt formed the Hyatt Rubber Company, which was changed in 1870 to the New Jersey Rubber Company. These separate companies were finally merged into the United States Rubber Company when that large corporation was formed.

The factories on little Burnet Street are now used for the manufacture of shoes; the factories on Washington Street and Peace Street are used for the manufacture of rubber goods; and the factory at Milltown has been sold to the Michelin Tire Company. Over 500 operatives are employed by this company.

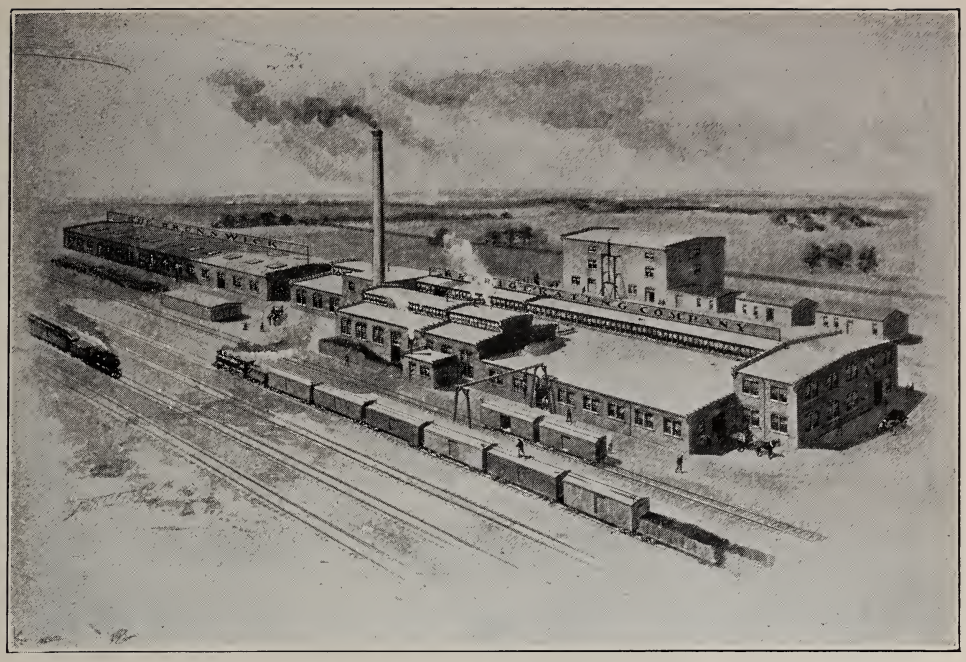
THE BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in 1900 with a capital of $2,000,000, and has branches in several cities in the United States and one in Porto Rico. It is engaged in the manufacture of "Brunswick" ice making and refrigerating machinery for the manufacture of ice and mechanical refrigeration.

The plant utilizes over 50,000 square feet of ground and has special shipping advantages, be-



GENERAL VIEW, U. S. RUBBER CO.



THE BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING COMPANY

ing connected by special track with the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

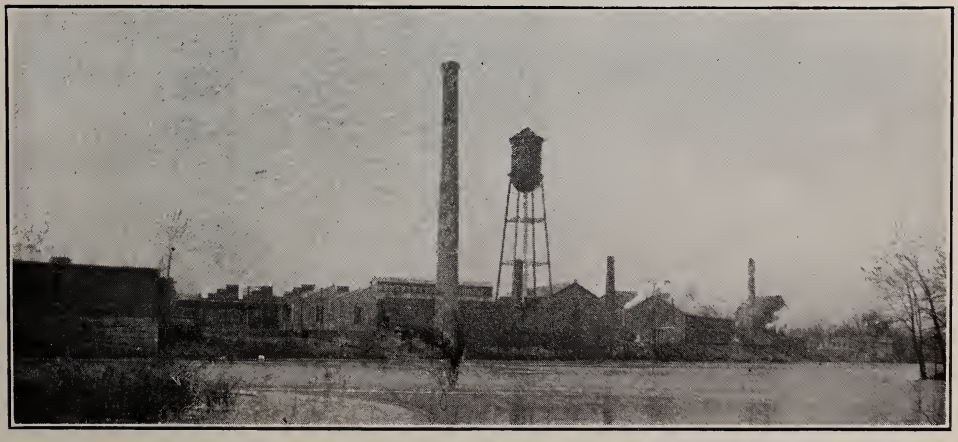
The business has steadily increased since it started. Complete ice making and cold storage plants are now being installed all over the country. A special feature of the company's work is the advance which has been made in the installation of refrigerating plants in private homes, it being able now to install with economy in a home where the ice consumption is as small as one hundred pounds a day.

The company employs a large force of operatives, and its official roster is as follows: Pres. J. W. Johnson, Vice-Pres., W. Campbell Clark; Treasurer, Theo. Frelinghuysen; Secretary, E. B. Howitt.

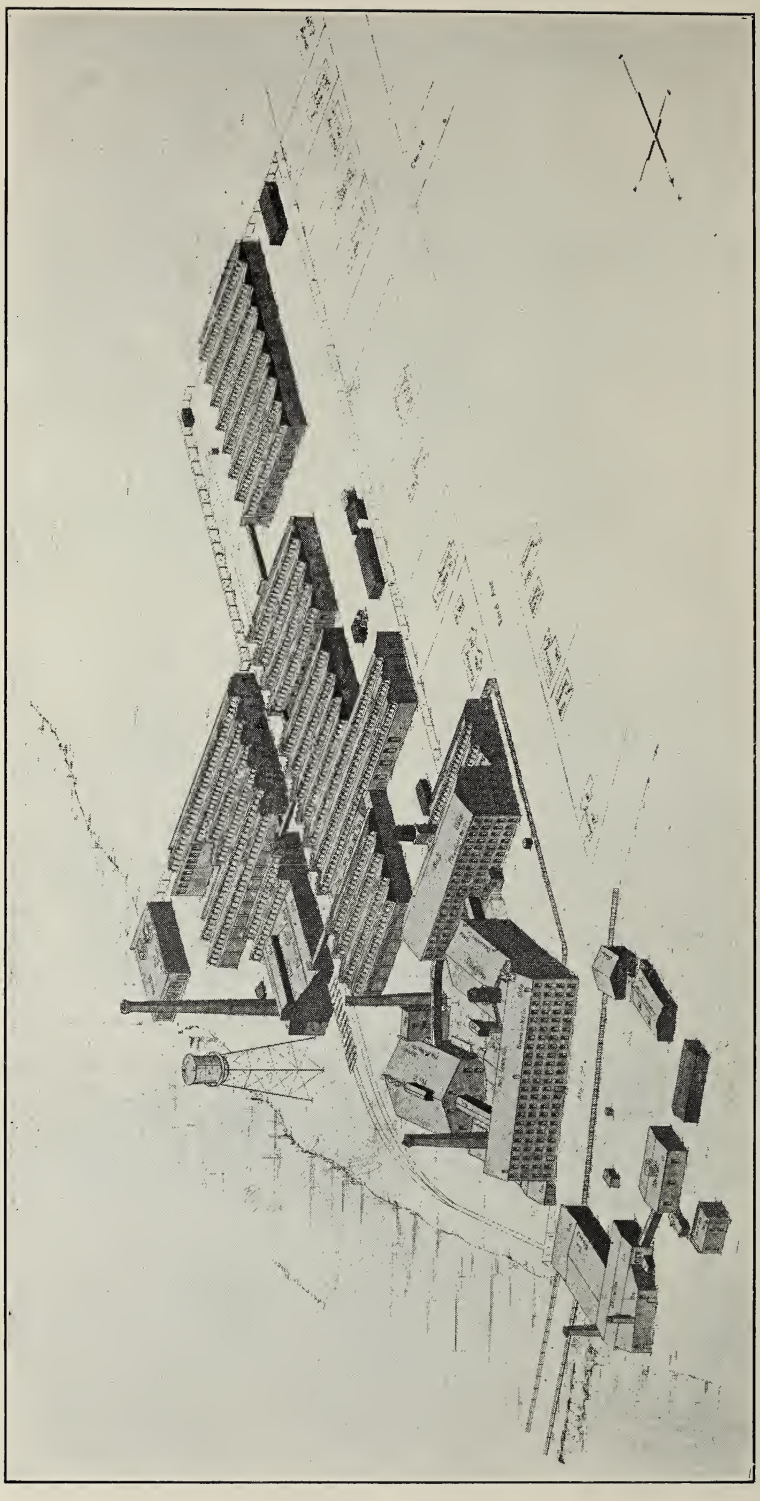
THE MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY.

Of all makes of automobile tires and inner tubes, probably no one will controvert the saying that the "Michelin" is the most famous and the best.

Until very recently all Michelin tires were made in France and imported to this country. The demand became so enormous that the manufacturers decided that they must establish a manufactory in this country and, after visiting many proposed locations, they decided that the most available spot for their purpose was at Milltown, one of the suburbs of New Brunswick. They purchased the factory which had originally been erected for the Meyer Rubber Company, and had



GENERAL VIEW MICHELIN TIRE CO.



GENERAL PLAN OF MICHELIN TIRE CO. WORKS

later been occupied by the International Vehicle and Tire Company; and, with a very large force of mechanics, immediately commenced the work of erecting many additional buildings and installing machinery. This work was rapidly pushed forward and the plant completed in the early part of 1907. The cut, which is shown in this volume, of their buildings is taken from a fire underwriters' survey. It would be impossible with a camera to get an adequate view of the plant which would show all the buildings or convey the least impression of its vastness and extent.

Commencing operations a little over 18 months ago, the success of their American product was instantaneous, and for over eight months past their factories have been working day and night. This is a phenomenal record in business building when the fact is taken into consideration that the Michelin factories at Milltown are the largest in America solely devoted to the manufacture of automobile tires, envelopes and inner tubes.

This record is, of course, even from this purely commercial aspect a credit to the community; but it is a matter for local pride when the products of these factories outstrip all the other American tire factories put together in carrying speedy automobiles to victory on the race track, or sustaining heavy cars under severe conditions in contests of endurance.

Michelin tires have given satisfaction to thousands of automobile owners in the short eighteen months that they have been manufactured here. Thev have won practically every important automobile contest in 1908. The International Grand Prize Race at Savannah, The Vanderbilt Cup 24 Hour Race at Brighton Beach, and many other contests during 1908 were won by Michelin Tires in competition with all the other tires manufactured in the United States and abroad.

The members of the Michelin Company who have located here are very liberal minded and progressive, and are a great benefit to the citizenship of the community.

OFFICE OF JOHNSON & JOHNSON

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

Johnson & Johnson began their career in New Brunswick in 1886 in a small factory located near the depot, which at the present time is used for storage. In 1891 they acquired the old Novelty Button Factory on the banks of the canal, these buildings now being what is known as their miscellaneous mill being used by them in the preparation of medicinal and surgical plasters. In 1896 they erected a new building on George Street for offices and shipping room, and a laboratory in Highland Park. In 1900 they erected a series of buildings which have been enlarged, known as the Red Cross Cotton Mills. This group of buildings numbers fourteen and is devoted exclusively to the preparation of surgical dressings and surgical material made of cotton. All of these buildings have from time to time been enlarged and new buildings erected, until at the present time their plant numbers about forty buildings, covering a floor space of over a half a million square feet.

The line of articles manufactured by Johnson & Johnson consists of what is mainly known as surgical supplies, including medicinal and surgical plasters, absorbent cotton, antiseptic dressings, bandages, and surgical dressings of various types.

made of cotton, waterproof fabrics for surgical purposes, first aid supplies, disinfectants, medicated soaps and a few toilet articles of a medicinal nature. In addition to these they manufacture a number of small surgical instruments, such as hypodermic syringes, needles, etc., as well as a line of dental supplies.

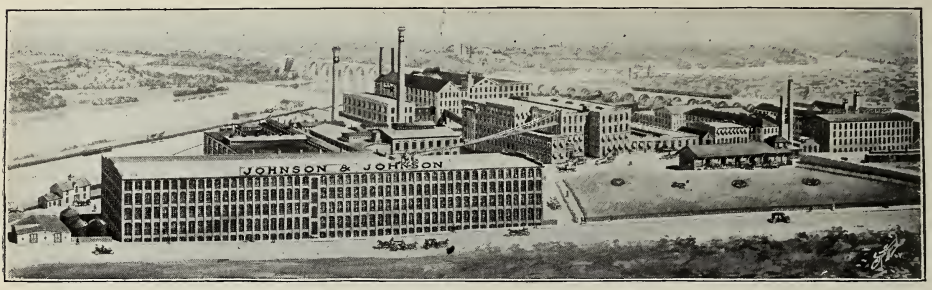
In the year 1905 Johnson & Johnson united with the J. Ellwood Lee Co., Conshohocken, Pa., who manufacture a similar line of products.

A peculiar feature of the business of Johnson & Johnson is the preparation of surgical dressings to meet the demands of the present day hospital and surgical practice. The modern requirements of this class of goods is perfect cleanliness; hence it has been necessary to erect buildings for the special purpose for which they are to be used, and each building is especially well lighted, well ventilated, and above all sanitary. For the most part the material is handled by machinery. This is done to obviate the necessity of hand work, thus avoiding contamination of the dressing.

Quite recently they have connected the entire plant with a power house, which will be used to supply electric power for the entire works. By this system belts and pulleys will be discarded, and a very cleanly method substituted on all the apparatus.

Another feature of the plant is the water used in the manufacture of surgical dressings. This is received from a pond across the Raritan River, from whence it is delivered to filters at the factory, and, after undergoing treatment, is a pure, clean, sparkling water free from all bacteria or vegetable matter. The daily consumption of this water is over 400,000 gallons.

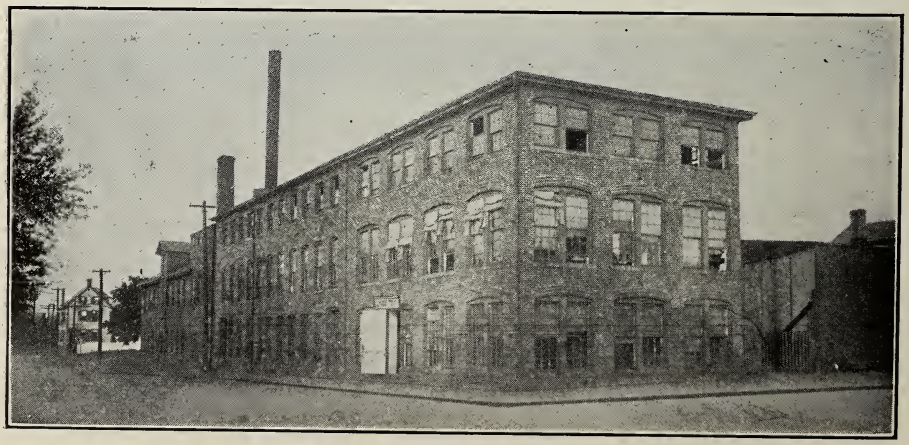
The business of Johnson & Johnson extends to every part of the world. All goods are shipped directly from New Brunswick. The officers, executive staff and employees—a total of over one thousand—for the most part reside in the city of New Brunswick.



GENERAL VIEW JOHNSON & JOHNSON

JANEWAY BUTTON COMPANY.

This business was originally started by Constantine Hingher who had been superintendent of the Novelty Button Company. Starting the business of vegetable ivory Button manufacturing, the business developed and was afterward acquired by William R. Janeway, who organized the above named company and increased the plant and associating with him his son-in-law John L. Duryee, has extended the business over the entire country.



JANEWAY BUTTON FACTORY

NATIONAL MUSICAL STRING CO.

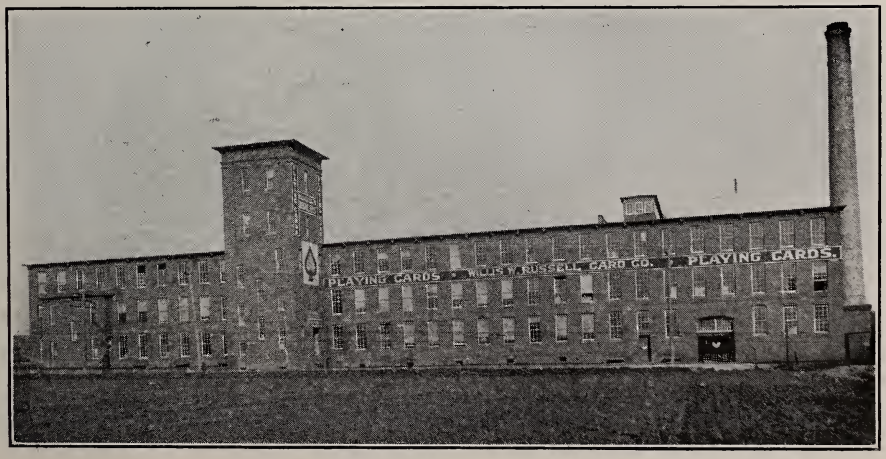
THE NATIONAL MUSICAL STRING COMPANY.

This company, which commenced business on a very modest basis in 1897, has so grown that to-day it is the largest plant in the world devoted to the manufacture of musical strings, the main building being 285 feet long and four stories high. It is located along the Raritan River Railroad and has a spur running along side of it, giving it excellent shipping and receiving facilities.

The machinery, which has all been designed and perfected by officers of the company and built on the premises, is delicate and human-like in movement, and manufactures the musical strings out of cord, silk, steel and cat gut with precision and accuracy. Everything is arranged with a view to economize time, space and cost of production, while insuring quality, speed and accuracy.

The management is sagacious, energetic and competent, the operatives, which number over 150, being exceptionally well taken care of, and the fame of the company, with its two brands of musical strings, the "Bell" and "Black Diamond," has extended over the entire world.

In recent years, this company has also manufactured harmonicas, and is the only manufacturer of that instrument in America. The instrument which it turns out is very responsive and sweet toned, and is meeting with an enormous sale.

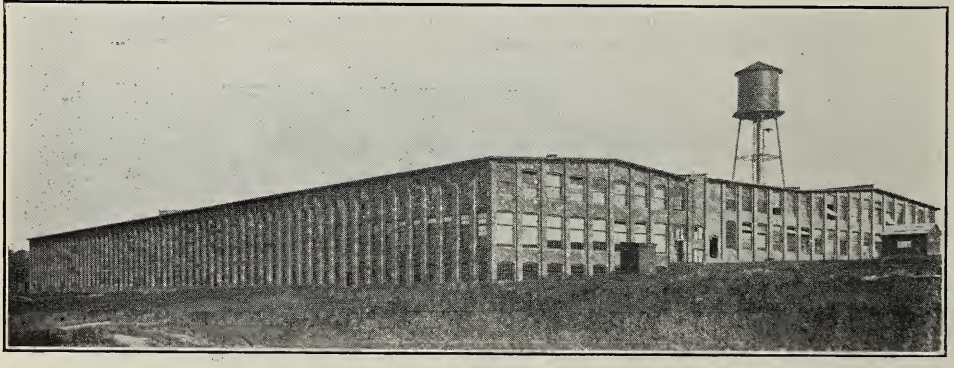


WILLIS W. RUSSELL CARD CO.

NEVERSLIP MANUFACTURING CO.

THE NEVERSLIP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in 1896, and commenced in a small way, but now sells its products all through the United States and Canada and in many foreign countries. Its Canadian business became so large that in 1905 it erected a separate plant in Montreal. Its main business is the manufacture of Neverslip shoes, but it also does a large business in the manufacture of calks to prevent slipping. It now employs over two hundred hands, and its officers are as follows: J. W. Johnson, President; R. W. Johnson, Vice-President; W. J. McCurdy, Treasurer; Geo. McCormick, Secretary, and R. Whitaker, Superintendent.



JANEWAY & CARPENDER, WALL PAPER FACTORY

JANEWAY & CARPENDER.

This concern was originally founded by Belcher & Nicholson in 1863, and the business was conducted in a factory on Neilson Street just north of the Railroad. In 1870 Charles J. Carpender bought out the interest of Belcher and in 1872 Jacob J. Janeway bought out the interest of Nicholson, and a co-partnership was formed under the name of Janeway & Carpender. This continued for a number of years until Mr. Carpender retired, when a corporation of the same name was founded.

The large factory of this company on the corner of Schuyler and Paterson Streets was destroyed by fire in 1907 and the present factory was then built in Highland Park.

The officers of the corporation at the present time are: President, J. J. Janeway; Vice-Pres., Lucius P. Janeway; Secretary, Geo. H. Lambert; Treasurer, Theodore Townsend.

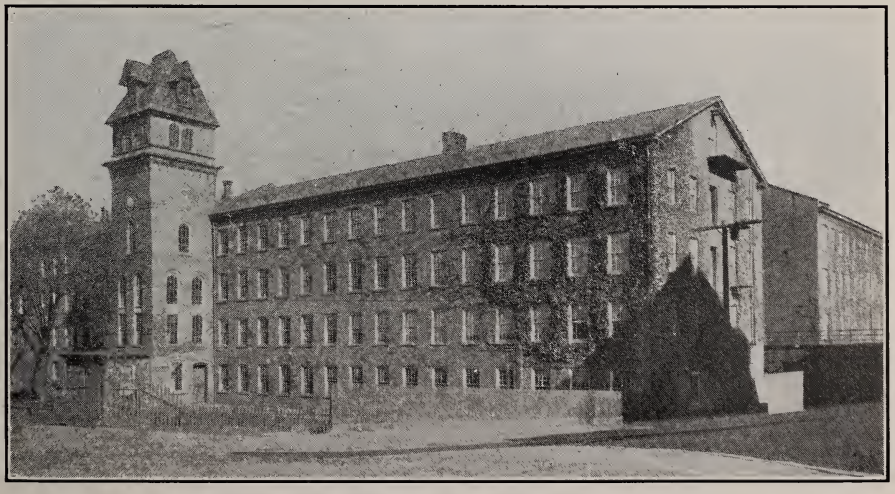
NORFOLK & NEW BRUNSWICK HOSIERY CO., Office and Warerooms

THE NORFOLK & NEW BRUNSWICK HOSIERY COMPANY.

The Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, one of the principal industries of the city, was founded in 1863, Lucius P. Porter being one of the founders. It was the outgrowth of a knitting mill first established by J. K. and E. E. Kilbourne at Norfolk, Conn.

This company manufactures the very highest grade of underwear for men, women and children, and its products are famous throughout the entire world. It has extensive factories and warehouses covering over six acres of ground and employs a very large force of operatives.

Its present officers are John N. Carpender, President; Nicholas G. Rutgers, Treasurer; and the following Board of Directors: John N. Carpender, James Neilson, Jacob J. Janeway, V. M. W. Suydam, Charles J. Carpender, Nicholas G. Rutgers, William M. Franklin, Lyman R. Hopkins, Sheldon Franklin.



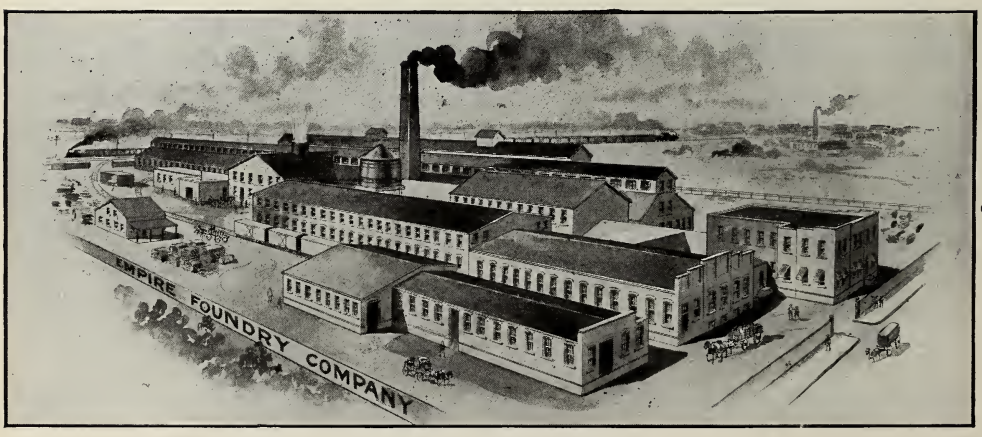
NORFOLK & NEW BRUNSWICK HOSIERY CO. FACTORY

INTERIOR OF INTERWOVEN STOCKING CO.

THE INTERWOVEN STOCKING COMPANY.

This company is the sole distributor of the famous Interwoven Hosiery, and distributes to about four thousand retail stores in the United States and foreign countries. The business was organized in 1905, incorporated in 1906, and, during the three years the product of the company has earned the enviable reputation of being the famous seamless hosiery of the world and is now on sale in nearly every city in the United States, the present daily output averaging over 20,000 pairs.

The general offices of this company are located in the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company Building at No. 40 Paterson Street. The president of the Company is John Wyckoff Mettler; sales manager, Wm. H. Everson; credit man and treasurer, C. S. Van Winkle, and secretary, Irving Hoagland.



EMPIRE FOUNDRY COMPANY

EMPIRE FOUNDRY COMPANY.

This company occupies the plant originally built by the New Brunswick Foundry Company about twelve years ago. In 1901, Mr. Herman Broesel purchased the plant, and, since that time many new buildings have been added, including machine, nickel plating, wood and metal pattern making departments, and also a spacious office building. The product of the company is gray iron castings, especially gas stove work and coal stove with nickel trimming. Among the specialties made, are the automobile cylinders, for which the firm has earned a great reputation. The market for the product is principally in New York, New England States, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The company employs about 125 men, the greater portion being skilled workmen.

The officers of the company are: W. C. Whitehead, President; Herman Broesel, Vice-President; W. E. Leary, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer; and T. H. Gartland, General Manager. The General Manager has had wide experience in this line of business, having, previous to his connection with this company, been General Manager of the American Stove Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW BRUNSWICK CIGAR COMPANY

NEW BRUNSWICK CIGAR COMPANY.

This company started eleven years ago when the business of the old firm of Davis & Company, located at the corner of Water and Washington Streets, was purchased. In less than two years the business outgrew these quarters and was moved to the corner of Neilson and Somerset Streets. In 1902 the present immense factory building on Somerset Street had to be erected to accommodate the increased trade. The pay roll, which at the beginning averaged less than $150 per week, now amounts to over $600,000 a year, and there are employed by this concern nearly 1,200 people. The building has been equipped with all the modern improvements. A large addition and warehouse have been recently built, and, if the present increase continues, it will soon be the largest industry in the city.

One novel feature connected with this plant is the manner in which it employs its hands. Learners are taken on and started at a good weekly salary, and placed on piece work as soon as they are able to earn more than the amount of the salary. Each learner costs the company a considerable sum in unsalable cigars, but teaching in this manner produces superior operatives.

The interior of the factory is a model of neatness and cleanliness, and the industry has been a large factor in the progress and growth of New Brunswick in the last few years, as the company pays high wages and is in every way a substantial concern and is of great benefit to the city.

THE MARINE MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY COMPANY.

The Marine Manufacturing and Supply Company, whose offices and warehouse are in New York, have their manufacturing plant at New, Neilsen, Morris and John Streets, New Brunswick. This concern are manufacturers and dealers in everything for shipbuilders and contractors.

Their plant takes up nearly one whole block and comprises nine separate buildings, classified as machine shop, iron foundry, brass foundry, pattern shop, carpenter shop, store-houses, etc.

The management is considering improvements in their plant, looking to the handling of increasing business.

CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR FACTORY

CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1858 and incorporated in 1871 with a capital of $500,000. The company was the first to make the celebrated Mason fruit jars, having owned the patent thereon. At the present time they also make oilers, oil can fillers, flash screws, shipping can screws, screw tops for salt, pepper and sugar shakers, miner's lamps, liquid and powder sprinklers, sprinkler heads for sprinkling systems, and metal novelties and sheet metal goods of almost every kind and description.

The New Jersey Lamp and Bronze Works is a sub-company and the two companies employ over five hundred hands, and their product is known throughout the entire country. A New York office is maintained at 290 Broadway, and a Chicago office at 59 Dearborn Street. The officers of the company are: Henry B. Kent, President; Theodore B. Booream, Vice-President, and Thomas J. Buckley, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW JERSEY LAMP AND BRONZE CO.

INTERIOR; RECKITT & SONS

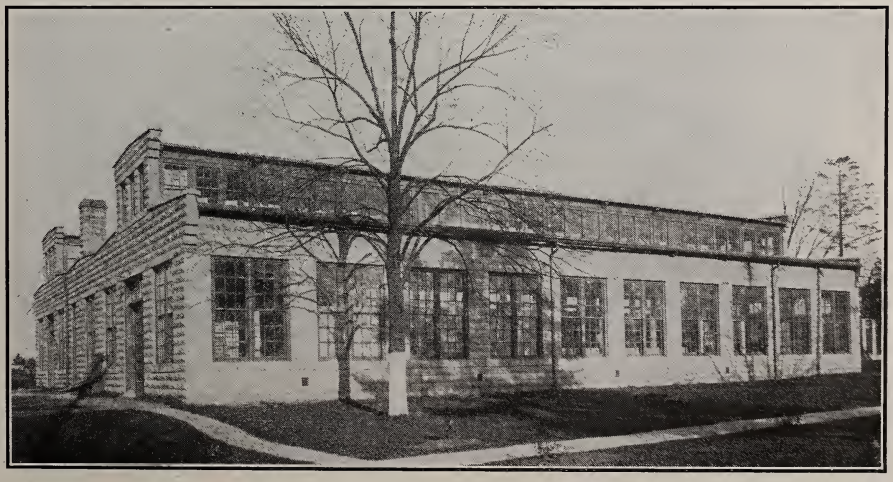
RECKITT & SONS, LTD.

This concern manufactures "Paris Blue." The principle factory is located at Hull, England, where 6,000 hands are employed. In 1905 a branch was established in this city and W. G. Bearman became superintendent. In 1907 they moved into their own factory and own thirteen acres of land, which will be used for future growth. At present over 100 hands are employed and the business is constantly growing.

The New York office at No. 90 West Broadway is in charge of H. W. Johnson as Manager.

JARRARD NEEDLE WORKS.

This company was founded in 1905, commencing work in the Price Building on Burnet street; but the business soon grew and was moved to the Whiting Building on Dennis Street. Metal pressings and knitting needles are made and shipped all over the world, and the company employs over forty men, and the force is being constantly increased.



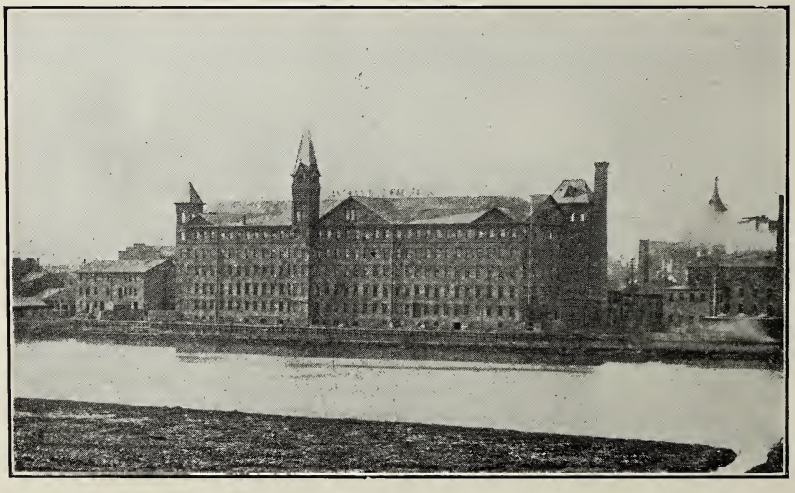
RECKITT & SONS, FACTORY

MIDDLESEX SHOE CO.

THE MIDDLESEX SHOE CO.

This concern manufactures ladies', misses' and childrens' shoes. They occupy a large three story building and employ over one hunderd operatives of skill and experience.

The company was originally incorporated in 1887 by Fletcher Felter, his son, William S. Felter and E. S. Peck. The Fletcher interests were afterwards bought by Mr. Peck, who continued the business until his death. The active work of the business is done by Fritz Wittig and Henry C. Kramer. The company maintains six traveling salesmen and disposes of most of its product in the city of New York and surrounding country and in the State of New Jersey.



JANEWAY & CO., WALL PAPER FACTORY

JANEWAY & COMPANY.

This business was commenced in 1844 by John P. Hardenbergh. In 1845 Henry L. Janeway became interested. In 1849 the firm became known as Janeway and Company.

This concern is one of the oldest and best known manufacturers of wall paper in the United

States. Its large factory is located on Water Street between Somerset and Washington, and its warehouse is located on Water Street at Washington, the two being connected by a large bridge which runs across the street.

On February 4th, 1884, the factory of this company was destroyed by fire caused by two oil trains colliding on the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge and the flaming oil ran into the sewer and in that way reached the building. A much larger factory was then built and the business incorporated. At the present time the officers of the corporation are as follows: President, Wm. R. Janeway; Vice-Pres., Henry L. Janeway, Treasurer, John Lawrence; Secretary, Edward Lawrence and about 150 operatives are employed.

JANEWAY & CO., WAREHOUSE

KILBOURNE KNITTING MACHINE CO.

The general offices of this industry are situated in the National Bank of New Jersey Building. The mills, which are used principally for the manufacture of men's hosiery, are situated at Martinsburg, W. Va., and employ a working force of seven hundred men.

The president of the company is Charles W. Kilbourne; the secretary, Howard H. Emmert, president of the Old National Bank of Martinsburg, and John Wyckoff is Treasurer.

The Kilbourne Manufacturing Corporation, which has its plant at the corner of Bethany and Somerset Streets, is a subsidiary plant of the Kilbourne Knitting Machine Company, and has been in successful operation in this city since 1887, employing about forty skilled mechanics. The President of this company, Edward E. Kilbourne, is the inventor of an automatic knitting machine which bears his name and is used exclusively by the mills of the Kilbourne Knitting Machine Company at Martinsburg, W. Va., and by the hosiery mills of John Blood & Co. at Philadelphia., The officers of the company are Edward E. Kilbourne, President and Treasurer; John Erickson, Secretary, and Isaac W. Kilbourne, Manager. The factory is large, well equipped and modern.

NEW BRUNSWICK CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Two years ago the New Brunswick Chemical Company built a new plant on what is known as the Allen tract, near the plant of E. R. Squibbs & Sons, and began the manufacture of compounds used in commercial textile trade. That business has steadily grown, and the product of the laboratories are not only shipped all over this country, but to many foreign lands. The foreign trade is important. R. Berheim, of Pfirsee-Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany, who has carried on the business in his native country successfully for years, is the president of the company. H. Koblenzer is the manager and treasurer, and H. Wasserman is the assistant treasurer. The company has a capital stock of $100,000.

WEBB WIRE WORKS.

The Webb Wire Works established a plant at 17 Liberty street, in the building formerly occupied by the local electric light plant, and started on a successful career in the manufacture of wire for musical instruments, for needles and for other special purposes, such as brick cutting. Swedish steel, especially imported for the company, is used. The company sends its product throughout the country and to Canada.

Seven men were employed at the time of the opening of the plant, and to-day fifteen are at work in the shop, mostly skilled men.

The officers of the company are: President and manager, E. H. Webb; vice-president, S. E. Webb; treasurer, L. S. Webb; secretary, Herbert M. Lloyd.

INTERIOR WEBB WIRE WORKS

LOYAL T. IVES NEEDLE COMPANY.

For nearly forty years an important branch of industry in this city has been the manufacture of needles. In 1870 Loyal T. Ives established the business which still bears his name at 17 Water Street. The start was a modest one, only a few men being employed, but the excellence of the output soon built up the business and the Ives needles came into great demand. In 1885 Howard Sillcocks became associated in the business and under his energetic guidance the industry has been healthfully developed, until to-day the business employs 120 to 160 men, according to the season.

The plant outgrew its quarters at 17 Water street early in its career and was moved to 19 and 21 Water Street, its present location. Last year a branch was established at Metuchen and although this branch is still in its infancy, it is in a flourishing condition.

In 1903 Mr. Ives interest was purchased by the Loyal T. Ives Needle Company, of which Howard Sillcocks is secretary, treasurer and manager.

The company manufactures spring beard needles and sheet metal stamping work and the product is sold in this and other countries. The principal part of the output goes to this country.

JOHN WALDRON COMPANY.

These large machine works were established in 1848 by William Waldron, and are mainly occupied in building machines for the manufacture of wall paper. For a number of years the business was conducted on the east side of Dennis Street, but in 1896 large new buildings were erected in Highland Park and the entire plant moved there.

The present business is incorporated, but it is a close corporation consisting of John Waldron and his several sons. The business has grown to large proportions, and machinery for the manufacture of wall paper, playing cards, and other paper products, is made by this firm and shipped all over the world.

J D. WATSON & COMPANY.

This company is located on Water Street and are manufacturers of colors for wall paper factories. They make a specialty of several colors which are not made by any other factory and their product is shipped to all the different wall paper factories in the country.

H. V. BUTTLER & CO., WOODWORKERS

H. V. BUTTLER & COMPANY.

This business was founded in 1852 by John Y. Brokaw and George Buttler, the father of Howard V. Buttler. Some few years later S. S. Johnson became a member of the firm, and in 1859 John Y. Brokaw retired and the firm name became Buttler & Johnson, who continued the business until 1879 when it was purchased by Alfred J. Buttler, but managed by George Buttler and Howard V. Buttler, his son, who purchased the business in 1884 and continued it until 1888 under the name of Buttler & Son. In 1890 the firm was changed to Howard V. Buttler & Co.

This concern makes all kinds of sashes, doors, blinds, stair work, store fronts, and makes special designs for the interior of houses and business places. In addition to their factory in New Brunswick, they have a large store room in Elizabeth.

Our Merchants

NEW BRUNSWICK has always been a prosperous business community. Before the advent of the railroad, it had customers from points as far distant as Somerville, Flemington and Plainfield, and, to-day, with trolley connections extending to Metuchen, Bound Brook, Sayreville, South River, Milltown, Dayton, and other points, it commands the trade not only of the city, but of its many suburbs and surrounding places. Its stores are well stocked and in them can be found merchandise of every kind and character, and the variety of merchandise offered for sale ministers to the wants of all classes.

NEW BRUNSWICK MERCHANTS OF 1860

1 Moses Levy
2 Ezekel Miller
3 J. Martin Smith
4 Peter Stryker
5 Henry Towle
6 G. G. Voorhees
7 Dr. English
8 Wm. Rowland
9 Wm. Stoddard
10 Van Buren Schenck
11 Aaron Wolfson
12 Myre, Segel
13 Henry Richmond
14 Peter Brunson
15 Abraham Voorhees
16 Wm. Morgan Van Sickle
17 O. B. Gaston
18 Wm. H. Armstrong
19 Isaac Voorhees
20 Abe. Wolfson
21 ——Jackson
22 George W. Mettler
23 D. H. Merritt

INTERIOR; P. J. YOUNG DRY GOODS CO.

P. J. YOUNG DRY GOODS COMPANY.

P. J. Young, of the firm of P. J. Young Dry Goods Company, came to New Brunswick in 1893, purchasing the present business from A. L. Mundy, who retired. The members of the firm are P. J. Young, Jacob Nevius of Somerville and Mrs. Mary A. Nevius of Flemington. The

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT, P. J. YOUNG DRY GOODS COMPANY

business was originally started in 1840 at 27 Church Street by the firm of Dunham, Hagaman & Van Cleef. After some years, Mr. Dunham retired, and the business was conducted under the name of Hagaman & Van Cleef up to the time of Mr. Hagaman's death. It was afterwards conducted for several years by J. H. Van Cleef until he took into partnership A. L. Mundy. After Mr. Van Cleef's death the business was conducted by Mr. Mundy alone until 1893.

In the spring of 1908 the concern moved to its present commodious store in the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company Building, where it added several departments to its business. The firm carries a full and complete line of dry goods, carpets, mattings, rugs, household utensils and accessories, gents' furnishing goods, cloaks, suits, etc.

I. POSNER'S SONS, DRY GOODS

I. POSNER'S SONS.

This business was originally founded by Isaac Posner, who, previous to his death in 1900, took into partnership his sons, Julius D., Louis and Samuel, who have since continued the business under the above name.

Their store is located on Church Street, just below Neilson, in the heart of the shopping district, and the present owners are maintaining the same high standard which was established by the founder in his lifetime, and are numbered among the successful merchants of the city.

ANTHONY VIEHMANN.

This business was established in 1867 by the present owner, who is regarded as one of the leading merchants and citizens of our city, and has steadily and constantly enlarged. A very extensive and complete stock is carried, and especial attention is paid to the demands of ladies for fancy work, knit goods and notions.

MARKS BROS.

This firm, which consists of Marcus Marks and Harry Marks, has conducted on Peace Street, at the foot of Church, a dry goods store which has steadily grown in size and class of business and which to-day ranks as one of the best stores in the city. A full and complete assortment of all classes of goods is constantly kept on hand, and careful attention to the needs of their patrons has brought merited success.

MARKS BROS., DRY GOODS

HENRY LANDSBERG.

This business, located on Burnet Street, opposite Commerce Square, is now conducted by Henry Landsberg, who is a very progressive and up-to-date merchant. It was originally started as the Boston Store by Meyer Bros. of Paterson, and was purchased a number of years ago by Mr. Landsberg, who has developed and enlarged the business. A complete assortment of all classes of dry goods, carpets, notions and toys is carried by this concern, and it transacts a very extensive business.

INTERIOR H. LANDSBERG DRY GOODS STORE

LYONS & PARKER, CLOTHIERS

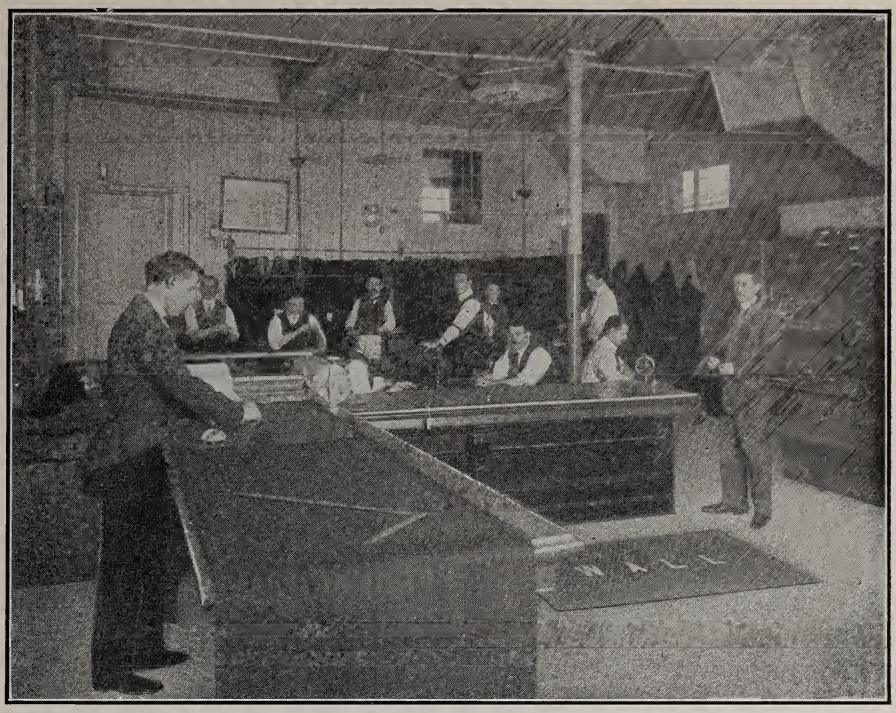
LYONS & PARKER.

This is the oldest clothing establishment in the city and was originally founded by John R. Ford, under the name of Clark & Ford. They continued in business for a number of years and then sold out to George W. Mettlar, who in turn was succeeded by W. H. Fisher & Co. The present owners acquired control of the business in 1902, and carry a complete stock of ready made goods, and have a very large custom trade.

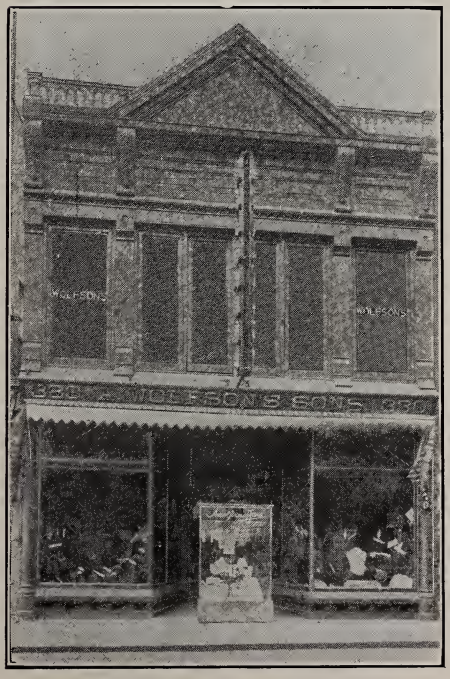
WM. M. VAN DOREN.

This business house carries a very large line of ready made goods, and also makes clothing to order from measure. They have a large store on Neilson Street, and their business is constantly and steadily increasing.

WM. M. VAN DOREN, CLOTHING



INTERIOR J. P. WALL, CLOTHIER



A. WOLFSON'S SONS, CLOTHING

JOHN P. WALL.

Mr. Wall is one of the young and advancing merchants of the city. He has been in business for a number of years and caters especially to the up-to-date, natty trade, and has a very large proportion of the college trade. His business is exclusively custom work.

A. WOLFSON'S SONS.

Originally founded by Aaron Wolfson, the business, since his death, has been continued by his sons, Louis and William. A complete stock of men's and children's ready made clothing, underwear, hats and furnishings is carried, and a large custom department caters to that trade.

EMIL VOLKERT.

This business was established in 1878 by Lorenz Volkert, who is now Mayor of Highland Park. He recently retired from business and was succeeded by his son, the present proprietor, who has had more than 15 years' active experience. Only high grade custom work is done, and a very large amount of the best trade of the city patronizes this establishment.

THEODORE COHN.

Mr. Cohn is one of the older merchants of the city, and carries a large stock of high grade goods. He has always maintained a very high reputation for good quality and fair dealing, and has a large following of patrons and does a very extensive custom trade.

EXTERIOR; W. K. CRATER, HABERDASHER

WALTER K. CRATER.

Succeeding to the business established under the firm name of Hegamen & Crater, the present proprietor, by his progressive energy, has done a very successful business. He not only carries all grades of clothing, but a full line of gents' furnishing goods, and is also the agent for the celebrated Knox hats.

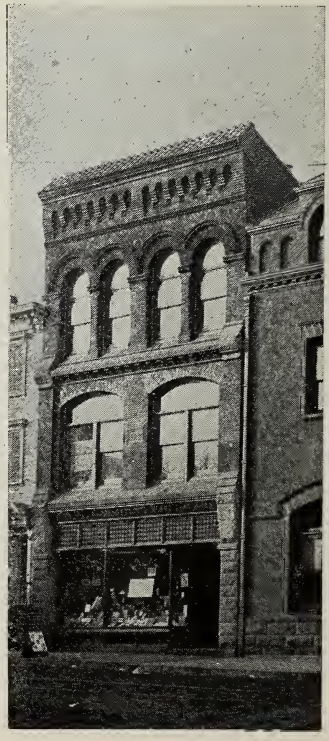
In addition to those already mentioned, ready made clothing is carried by Bears Bros., Jacob Bros., Samuel Spitz; and custom tailoring establishments are maintained by Charles Volkert and Albert Weinraub.

WM. R. REED.

This book store is the oldest in the city. It was established by William E. Sampson, who carried it on for many years. In 1870 John T. Morgan became a partner under the name of Sampson & Morgan. After Mr. Sampson retired, Mr. Morgan took into partnership Geo. L. Shivler, and the firm became Morgan & Shivler, and moved from Peace Street to Church Street. In 1888 Mr. Shivler erected the Shivler Building, where the store is now located, and in 1892 sold out to William R. Reed and C. F. Randolph, who continued in business under the name of Reed & Randolph until 1897, when Mr. Reed became the sole owner, and, at the same location, he now conducts a store which carries a full and complete line of everything that is usually carried in a book and stationery store.

SEIFFERT BROS.

Carrying an extensive stock and located in the heart of the business district, this firm has steadily prospered. They enjoy the confidence of their patrons and always have in stock an excellent assortment of good quality, and not only keep all their old patrons, but steadily add new ones.



W. R. REED BOOK STORE

BEAM & CLARE.

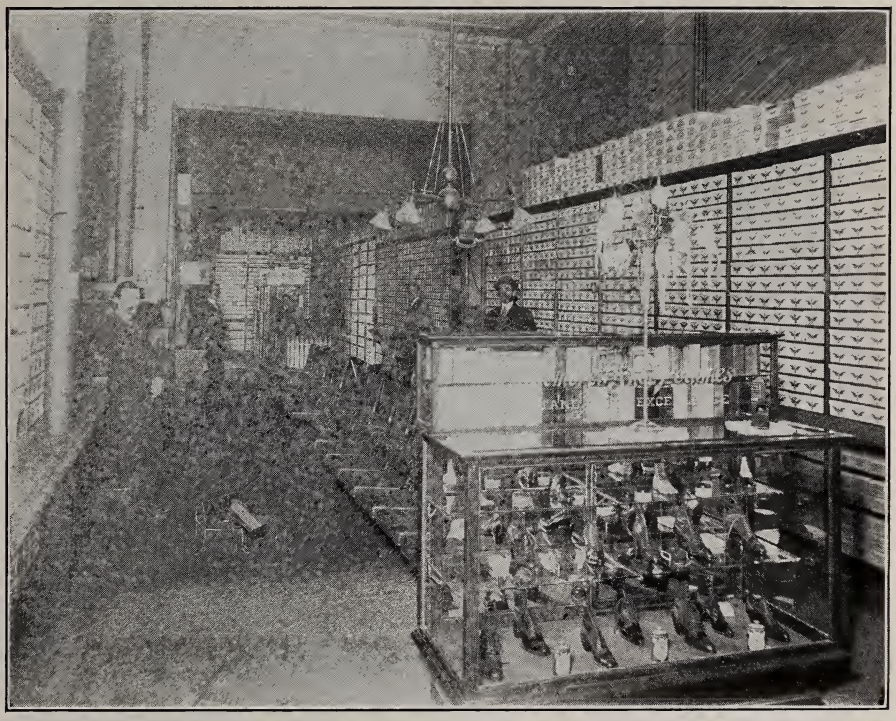
This firm, composed of two young men who have had many years' experience in the boot and shoe business, has recently opened a very handsome store in the Viehmann Building on George Street. They offer a very high grade and well assorted class of goods, and the large business which they are doing is evidence that they are destined to have a very successful career.

D. F. RANDOLPH.

Catering particularly to women and children, this business is well established and constantly increasing. Mr. Randolph is a native of New Brunswick and is well known and highly respected. He carries a fine line of goods and enjoys a lucrative trade.

HARDING & MANSFIELD.

This is a very old established firm, with a store located on Peace Street. Originally manufacturers of shoes, they have in recent years devoted themselves exclusively to the retail business. They carry an excellent assortment, and have a very steady and well established trade.



INTERIOR BEAM & CLARE

ROLFE BUILDING MATERIALS COMPANY.

This company has two large places of business, one on Baldwin Street, adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot, and the other on Burnet Street at the foot of New, and at both places there is carried a very large supply of lumber and timber of every kind, and also a supply of cement, lime, tile, pipe and carpenters' and masons' material of every description.

John H. Rolfe, the president of the company, is one of the oldest merchants of the city and a man of the highest probity. Associated with him in this business are his sons—Isaac Rolfe, who is vice-president of the Company, and H. J. Rolfe, who is treasurer—and both have grown up in the community and are well known and respected.

HOWELL LUMBER CO.

This concern carries a large stock of lumber of every kind and character, as well as a full supply of pipe, tiling, masons' supplies and building material of every description. It has two places of business, one adjoining the Raritan River Railroad Company, where a switch runs into their place, and the other on Burnet Street at the foot of Schureman. The business is of long standing and the firm has the confidence of the community in every way.

WM. ROWLAND, INTERIOR

WILLIAM ROWLAND.

This business is one of the oldest established business concerns in the city. Founded in 1812 by Jonathan Hutchings, the firm name was changed in 1820 to Jonathan Hutchings & Son by the admission of James Hutchings, and in 1824 the name of the firm was changed to James & Haviland Hutchings. In 1852 this firm was succeeded by Bailey & Rowland, and on March 1, 1856, the present proprietor, William Rowland, became the sole owner, and has continued as such to the present time, so that the present ownership has been uninterrupted for 53 years. Here can be found every class and character of china and glassware any one could ask for. The stock is complete and extensive, and Mr. Rowland transacts practically the entire business of the community in this line.

EXTERIOR S. SPITZ

SAMUEL SPITZ.

Among the leading merchants in this line of business is Samuel Spitz, who recently bought and improved the property on Church Street between Neilson and Dennis Streets, and now has a store of fine appearance, which holds a high grade stock of ladies' coats and suits and wearing apparel and gentlemen's clothing.

BEARS BROS.

Catering particularly to ladies in the line of cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses and other wearing apparel, on Peace Street, at the foot of Church, this firm has an establishment which has a very large and growing patronage, and carries a well assorted stock of goods.

BEARS BROS., CLOTHING

P. KALTHEISSEN.
(PAPER BOXES)

Mr. Kaltheissen enjoys the monopoly of this business in the city, and the reason for such monopoly is probably because he meets every requirement and turns out a line of goods which is in every way thoroughly satisfactory and always meets his promises as to deliveries.

F. E. MILLER.

Thoroughly equipped to handle all jobs for installing electrical and current apparatus and carrying a line of goods to meet every demand, this business has met with merited success. Mr. Miller is always ready to estimate on jobs and enter into contracts and does his work well.

JET WHITE LAUNDRY.

This laundry, now conducted by John M. Arneil and George MacPherson, is the largest laundry in the city, and does a very extensive business, and solicits exceptionally fine laundry work as well as ordinary family laundry. It has a very large patronage.

H. J. TICE.

Mr. Tice is the leading florist of the city and has large greenhouses on George's Road where there is always in bloom the finest flowers of every kind. He makes a specialty of floral designs for funerals and floral decorations for weddings, banquets and other events.

INTERIOR; J. J. MONIGAN'S DRUG STORE

JOHN J. MONIGAN.

Located on George Street, between Church and Paterson Streets, this young gentleman, a registered pharmacist, appreciating the needs of his patrons, has established a successful and thriving business, and carries a full and complete assortment of drugs, drug supplies, toilet articles, etc.

SCHUYLER S. RUST.

This business was established over eighty years ago on Peace Street, and for several years was conducted by Charles D. Deshler, who is still alive. In 1854 the business was acquired by William Rust, who afterwards associated with him his sons. On the death of William Rust in 1905, the business was continued by his sons

INTERIOR S. S. RUST

until 1908, when Mr. Schuyler S. Rust, the present proprietor, became the sole owner.

Anticipating the trend of business to George Street, Mr. Rust leased the store now occupied by him on the corner of George and Paterson Streets in the Viehmann Building, becoming one of the pioneers of the movement of business to George Street.

The store enjoys a very high reputation, and carries an excellent stock of drugs and druggists' sundries.

G. H. BISSETT, DRUGGIST

L. H. HOAGLAND, DRUGGIST

GEORGE H. BISSETT.

This business establishment, located on George Street, between Albany and Washington Streets, is a thoroughly up-to-date drug store in every respect and does an excellent business. The proprietor carries the very best line of goods and does a large business.

LEWIS H. HOAGLAND.

L. H. Hoagland

The present proprietor some few years since purchased the business originally founded by John H. Van Deursen and known as the Van Deursen Pharmacy. The high standard established by the original founder has always been maintained and a complete stock is always kept on hand.

E. R. VAN PELT, DRUGGIST

E. R. VAN PELT.

This is one of the oldest drug stores in the state. In 1828 Richard MacDonald established a drug store in the same location where the business is now carried on, taking as a partner Robert Eastburn Boyer. Charles D. Deshler was then a clerk in this store. In 1836 Mr. Deshler became associated with Mr. MacDonald, the firm name being MacDonald & Co. After that the firm became Deshler & Carter, and following that it became Richard MacDonald & Sons. This firm was succeeded by George MacDonald & Company, the company being R. G. Van Pelt, the father of the present owner. In 1863 the firm name became R. G. Van Pelt & Co., composed of R. G. Van Pelt, Robert Manning and J. H. Tapping. This continued under the same name until January, 1886, when the firm became composed of R. G. Van Pelt and T. H. Skillman. On the death of Mr. Van Pelt in 1896, the firm became Skillman & Van Pelt, Edwin R. Van Pelt having been admitted into the firm in 1888, and, since 1907, Mr. Van Pelt has been the sole owner.

Particular attention is paid to the wholesale trade, but the store is equipped with the very best goods of all kinds.

A. W. REEVE.

This drug store, located at 229 George Street, is excellently situated, carries a good stock and is conducted by a wide awake pharmacist of considerable experience. The business was established over 16 years ago, and purchased by Mr. Reeve a few years ago, and since he became owner the business has steadily increased.

A. W. Reeve

STEWART & CLAYTON.

This store dates back to 1829, when it was established by Otis D. Stewart at 96 Burnet Street. He was the father of John S. Stewart, the senior member of the present firm, and, when he died in 1861, left the business to his two sons, John S. Stewart and Edward Stewart. The store was moved to 4 King Block in 1869 and from there to 14 Hiram Street in 1876. In 1880 the store was moved to 27 Church Street. In 1888 Edward Stewart withdrew, and John S. Stewart continued the business alone until February 1, 1906, when John E. Clayton was admitted to the firm.

This firm recently moved to a new store on Church Street, near George, which is finely furnished and well stocked with a line of goods thoroughly up to date and complete in every way.

INTERIOR; STEWART & CLAYTON, HATTERS

GEORGE J. LITTERST & CO.

Mr. Litterst has been engaged in the gents' furnishing business for over 25 years. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance not only in the city, but throughout the country, and has a large and well established patronage. There is always to be found in his store everything that is needed in the line of gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, umbrellas, etc.

HERBERT & MOKE.

This firm is a firm of high grade undertakers, both partners being skilled in conducting funerals, and their equipment is of the very best character.

SAMUEL LEDERER & SON.

This firm manufactures pure ground bone and fertilizer of all kinds, as well as scrap for poultry food. They also deal in hides, skins, furs, wool and tallow, and their place of business is on Somerset Street near the city limits.

C. W. RUSSELL.

Mr. Russell is Postmaster of the city, and deals in Lehigh coal, conducting a business which was established by his father over 35 years ago. He has large coal pockets near the railroad, where all coal receives a thorough screening, and employs a large number of men. He also does an extensive business in flour, feed, hay and grain, as well as in coal.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ICE COMPANY.

This company, owned by E. A. Brady, has an extensive plant on Commercial Avenue, alongside of the Raritan River Railroad, where a large stock of coal and ice is always kept on hand. A downtown office is maintained at 43 Paterson Street.

EDWARD HINGHER, FURNITURE

EDWARD HINGHER.

Mr. Hingher, who is a practical cabinet maker, first started business in this city in 1872. He is now located at the corner of Neilson and Schureman Streets, and his business covers a very large space of ground. He carries everything in the furniture line, and is a thoroughly reliable merchant. Associated with him in business are his two sons, Edward Hingher, Jr., and Charles H. Hingher. Repairing and upholstering is also carried on by this house.

H. B. MANNING.

Here is a furniture store complete in every detail. Tables, chairs, desks and other goods of every kind and character are constantly kept on hand from the lowest priced to the very best. The business was originally established in 1838 by Isaac Manning, who later took his sons, John L. and Henry B., into partnership. On his death the firm became Manning Bros., and on the death of John L. Manning the present proprietor became sole owner.

THE GLOBE FURNITURE CO.

This business, established by Albert Marks, has grown so rapidly that the proprietor has been constantly forced to look for increased facilities. He is now located in the Times Building on Neilson Street, where he shows a fine assortment of all kinds of furniture, stoves, bedding and household goods.

INTERIOR H. B. MANNING'S FURNITURE STORE

GLOBE FURNITURE COMPANY

H. C. SAUNDERS' GARAGE

H. C. SAUNDERS.

With a well-equipped salesroom and repair department at the corner of George Street and Carroll Place, Mr. Saunders conducts a garage which has a very large patronage. He carries on hand all kinds of equipment for autoists, and is as well the agent for several makes of automobiles.

MIDDLESEX TRANSPORTATION CO.

With a garage on Albany Street, this firm conducts as well a repair department, and is also engaged in the trucking business. As the location of this business is on the main highway, the garage is a favorite stopping place for automobiles travelling through the city.

INTERIOR GEO. KUHN, JR.

GEO. KUHN, JR

This young man has just established a thoroughly up-to-date store at 354 George Street, and carries an especially attractive line of cigars, including all brands of imported and domestic cigars of high grade.

GEO. KUHN.

Mr. Kuhn is one of the oldest cigar manufacturers in the city and has a fine store at 379 George Street where he carries a fine stock of cigars, cigarettes, pipes and smokers' materials of all kinds.

INTERIOR; GT. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY.

With the largest store in the city, dealing in groceries and food supplies, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, located in the Viehmann Building on George Street, has without question the very largest trade in the city. In addition to carrying a full line of teas and coffees, all kinds of groceries, butter, cheese and fresh vegetables are constantly kept on hand.

JAMES VAN DYK CO., TEA

E. S. RELYEA, GROCER

E. S. RELYEA.

This business was started over 45 years ago by William Kent, who later took his son, Charles W. Kent, into the firm under the name of William Kent & Son. On the death of William Kent, E. S. Relyea was taken into partnership under the name of Kent & Relyea, and afterwards he became sole proprietor. The store on the corner of George and Church Streets is in an excellent location and carries a very high quality of goods and a large line of fresh vegetables is always kept on hand.

A. W. JOHNSON, GROCER

G. H. HULFISH, INTERIOR

G. H. HULLFISH.

The business known as the New York Cash Grocery is carried on by Mr. Hullfish at 49-51 Hiram Street. The class and character and assortment of goods carried by this concern has resulted in a business which has had a remarkable growth, and the store is numbered among the leading grocery stores in the city.

SCHEURER & CO., GROCERS

L. REILLEY.

On Church Street, between George and Paterson Streets, the old Waker market is conducted by Mr. Reilley, and the same excellent quality of goods which secured such a reputation for Mr. Waker is being carried by Mr. Reilley. The meats and game are displayed in an attractive manner, and are always of the very highest quality.

P. H. SUYDAM.

This is one of the oldest grocery stores in the city. Originally started by P. H. Suydam and C. H. Nevins in 1878 at its present location on Monument Square, Mr. Nevins, after several years, withdrew, and was succeeded by V. M. W. Suydam, the firm becoming Suydam Bros.

In 1900 the present proprietor became sole owner, V. M. W. Suydam retiring to become president of the National Bank.

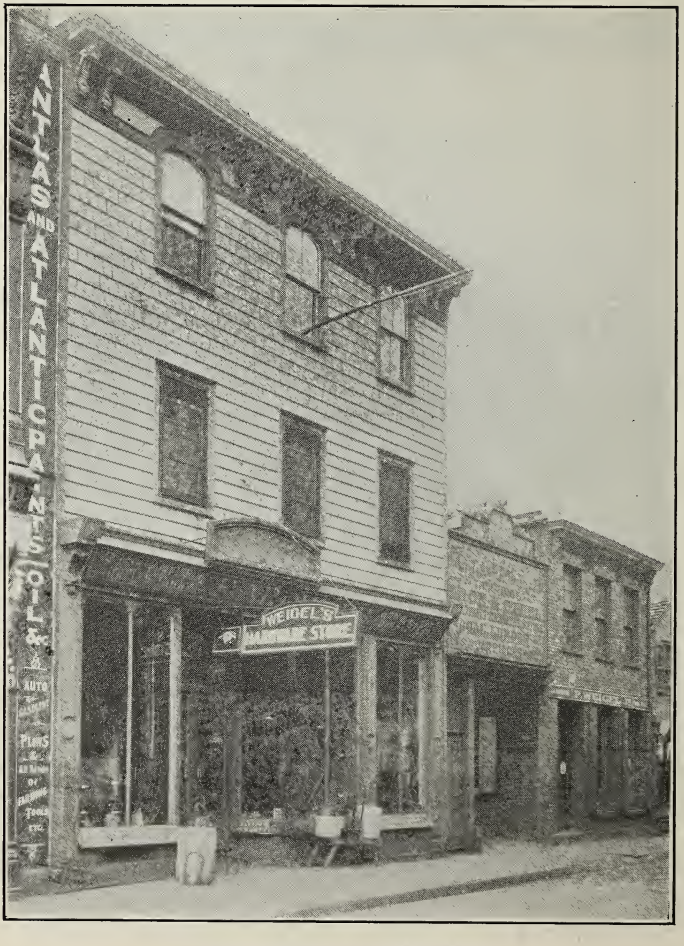
Mr. Suydam carries a stock of the very highest quality and caters to the very best trade, and the store is known to farmers all over Middlesex and adjoining counties.

RUNYON BROS.

Composed of P. P. Runyon and D. F. Runyon, this firm has had a very long and honorable career. Originally including the handling of coal, their business as wholesale grocers grew so extensive that they now confine themselves exclusively to dealing in hay, grain, feed and wholesale groceries and their trade extends for many miles outside of the city.

THOMAS STEVENS, JR.

This enterprising young man has established a very successful business in the manufacture of horse-radish, spices, etc. His products are noted for their excellent quality and their superiority has resulted in a great and increasing demand. His list of products includes extracts of all kinds. Sour Pickles, Sour and Sweet Gherkins, Chow-Chow, Catsup, Prepared Mustard, Bermuda Relish and Horse Radish.



PHIL. WEIGEL, JR., HARDWARE

P. WEIGEL, JR.

In this establishment almost anything can be bought, from a pin to a locomotive. Mr. Weigel carries all kinds and classes of hardware, including farmers' implements and contractors' supplies. His reputation for quality is unexcelled, and he merits the success which has always attended his efforts in building up a large trade. Mr. Weigel is a progressive citizen, always active in supporting forward movements and one of the men who help push the city forward.

STRONG HARDWARE CO.

STRONG HARDWARE COMPANY.

This concern is now a corporation, having succeeded William S. Strong, who in turn succeeded Charles P. Strong, they having been among the old merchants of the city. They do a very large business and carry all kinds and classes of hardware, as well as oilcloth, matting, etc.

WOOLWORTH'S FIVE AND TEN CENT STORE

INTERIOR; B. U. TAPKEN, JEWELLER

B. U. TAPKEN.

Mr. Tapken has recently moved into a new and handsome store on Church Street near George. He originally started in business in 1888 under the firm name of Tapken & Miller at the corner of Neilson and Church Streets, but in 1897 he became the sole proprietor of the business. There is probably no jewelry store in the state which carries a more complete assortment of gold and silverware and precious stones, and the most fastidious taste can here pick out anything it may desire.

O. O. STILLMAN.

Mr. Stillman is one of our older merchants, having been engaged in business in this city for over thirty years. He recently built a new store on Albany Street above George, which is completely equipped, and his stock of goods is exceptionally fine.

INTERIOR; O. O. STILLMAN, JEWELRY STORE

A. F. W. MUELLER

Located at the corner of George and Bayard Streets, Mr. Mueller does a very thriving business and carries an excellent class of silverware, jewelry, clocks, etc.

S. SLONIM.

Mr. Slonim is one of the progressive merchants of the city, and carries a good assortment of jewelry and silverware in his store on Church Street at the head of Dennis.

INTERIOR; A. F. W. MUELLER, JEWELLER

M. LEWINE, MILLINER

M. SCHWARTZMAN, FURRIER

M. SCHWARTZMAN.

Situated on Church Street between George and Neilson, The Fur Store, as it is known, has come to command a large business because of the confidence which the proprietor has secured by his reliable business dealings. Mr. Schwartzman also makes a business of repairing furs and storing them during the summer.

GRAHAM & McCORMICK'S DINING ROOM

METZ'S HOTEL

LEONARD SCHEIDIG.

One of the most prosperous and well patronized restaurants in the city is that conducted by Mr. Scheidig on Albany Street, near the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. The meals served here are of such an excellent quality that the restaurant is always crowded, and the owner, who has been in this business for a great many years, has constantly maintained a very high standard and well deserves the patronage he receives.

METZ'S HOTEL.

Located in the very midst of the active business part of the city, this hotel and restaurant is the favored stopping place of business men and farmers. Originally started by John Weigel, Jr., the business was purchased by the present proprietor some few years since, and the high standard which was established has been maintained and the hotel enjoys a large patronage.

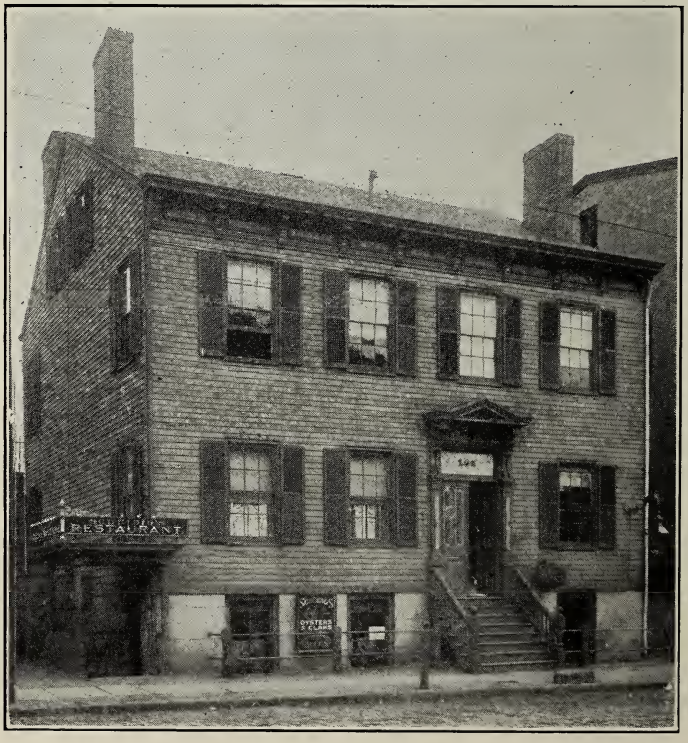
SCHUSSLER'S.

A well equipped restaurant and catering establishment is conducted on George Street by Frederick Schussler under the above name, where a good meal can always be had.

GRAHAM & McCORMICK.

An excellent restaurant and catering establishment is kept by this firm on Church Street between George and Neilson, where meals of good quality are served.

INTERIOR, "SCHUSSLERS," CATERERS



L. SCHEIDIG, RESTAURANT

R. MONTALVO, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CONTRACTORS

New Brunswick has a number of citizens engaged in the contracting business, who are always ready at all times to prepare plans and estimates for all classes of work, and among the best of them are T. H. Riddle, J. T. Kerwin, A. Jelin and H. V. Oliver. All of these contractors have done considerable work in the city of New Brunswick, as well as for other municipalities, counties and large institutions, and they are in a position to illustrate their ability to do good and satisfactory work by referring to jobs which they have completed.

EXCAVATIONS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING—H. V. OLIVER, CONTRACTOR

CARPENTERS & MASONS

There are a number of carpenters and masons in the city to bid for the work of erecting buildings, and the three most prominent men in this line are *George B. Rule*, who has been engaged in the carpenter business all his life, and who succeeded his father, who was one of the leading carpenter builders of the city in his lifetime; *Lewis A. Board*, who is a resident of many years' standing and who has done a very extensive carpenter business; *J. U. Outcalt*, who is a reliable, capable and experienced carpenter; *W. E. Leary*, who has done a large amount of building with very satisfactory results, and *William H. Van Sickle, Jr.*, and *Richard Barnwell*, who are the leading masons of the community. All these parties are thoroughly reliable and conscientious men to deal with and do good work.

INTERIOR OF J. W. WILSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

WILSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

J. W. Wilson, who is considered an expert in the art of teaching stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping, has for a great many years conducted a very successful business college on George Street in the Shivler Building, and has graduated a great many young men and women, who have, because of their sound teaching, secured good positions. The school is always filled with pupils, and bears a very high reputation among professional and business men, who look for the graduates to fill positions.

CHARLES D. WEED.

Mr. Weed is a harness manufacturer at 269 Burnet Street, and at that location keeps on hand all kinds of harness and saddlery, and also does repair work. The quality of workmanship is excellent, and this fact is attested by the business which is done.

J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK.

Established in 1871, Mr. Kirkpatrick represents twenty standard fire insurance companies, and has a commodious office at 356 George Street, and also acts as a real estate broker.

N. T. PARKER.

At 381 George Street, Mr. Parker conducts an insurance office, representing a very large number of the high-grade companies, and his business is very extensive.

C. H. Cramer, M. O'Connor, J. A. Edgar, Harkins & Victory and Habedank Bros. also transact business as fire insurance agents and real estate brokers, and all represent good companies and are reliable agents.

BIJOU THEATRE

THE BIJOU.

Located at the foot of George Street on Livingston Avenue, this theatre, with a seating capacity of over seven hundred, produces the very highest class of vaudeville performances every afternoon and evening, and the character of the performances is so good that capacity houses are the rule.

NEW BRUNSWICK OPERA HOUSE.

This is a large, commodious theatre, with a capacity of over twelve hundred people, and is located on Liberty Street, between George and Neilson. Here the very best travelling shows stop in New Brunswick, and the city has an excellent class of theatricals.

To the Citizens of New Brunswick:

The New Brunswick Times has compiled the data set forth in this book and endeavored to faithfully portray the place where we all live. There are many things which we would have been pleased to include which have been overlooked, or, in connection with which we have been unable to obtain the proper information within the limited time which we had to prepare the publication. There will undoubtedly be found some mistakes, for which we now ask pardon. Nothing is ever wholly perfect, and, considering the many obstacles which had to be overcome to gather together the facts set forth in this book, we personally feel rather proud of the effort. We think you will find it to be the very best presentation of the City that has ever been published. The illustrations are all from new photographs; especial attention has been given to the half-tone work; the printing is well done; the cover is artistic and attractive, and every household in the City should have one of these books to put away and keep among their treasured possessions. As years pass by there will be nothing to turn to with greater interest than to show the condition of the City of New Brunswick as it was in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

The newspaper which The Times Publishing Company issues every week day, shows the same high grade work as this book does. Since last June, when the present management came in control of the paper, constant effort has been put forth to produce the newsiest, cleanest and best newspaper not only in the City, but in the County and State. Independent and fearless, it is the paper which should be in every home.

In order that the circulation may be increased and the citizens at the same time be enabled to secure a copy of this publication, we have decided that every new subscriber, during the month of January, 1909, for the New Brunswick Times for the period of three months at the regular price of one dollar and twenty-five cents for that period, shall receive a copy of this publication. The magazine will not be for sale and the only way to get it is to subscribe for the Daily Times.

THE BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

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COMPLETE "BRUNSWICK" HOUSEHOLD ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING PLANT

GENERAL POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

Simplicity in Operation and Perfectness in Detail of Construction

Ice Water Cooling Plants installed for Apartment Hotels, Factories, etc.
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(This strictly fireproof high-grade office building constructed entirely of reinforced concrete)

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" " " Harrison, N. J.
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Larter & Sons, Newark, N. J.
J. T. Castle Ice Cream Co., Irvington, N. J.
Public School No. 5, Irvington, N. J.
Jas. M. Donald Building, Trenton, N. J.

Concrete Fireproofing

Union Building, Newark, N. J.
N. J. State Reformatory, Rahway, N. J.
Jersey City High School, Jersey City, N. J.
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Seven Newark Public Schools, Newark, N. J.
T. M. Stewart Building, New York City.
Crocker, Wheeler Co., Ampere, N. J.
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THE CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR CO.,

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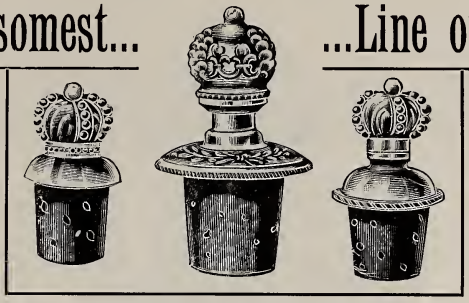
They Help SELL



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Agent for Huyler's Bon-Bons and Chocolates

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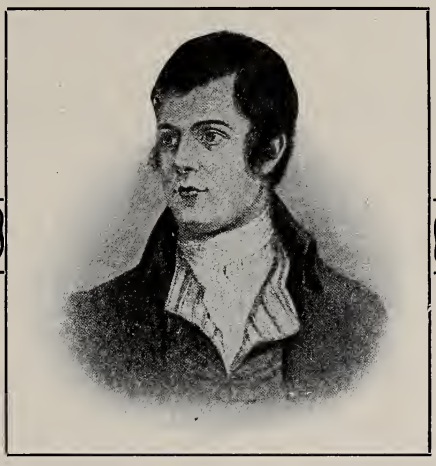

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on the label is equivalent to saying that they are of

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HENRY B. MANNING

..Furniture..

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to secure absolute satisfaction, and at the same time save money, is to make your purchases of Drugs, Chemicals or Toilet Articles here.

The purity of our Drugs is guaranteed by the strictest tests, and they are not only pure, but fresh.

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EDWARD A. BRADY, PROPRIETOR

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Of every Description

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FURNITURE Beautiful on the surface; good all the way through—the sort it pays to buy

CARPETS, RUGS People who look around and take note admit that we lead in this line; carpet size Rugs especially

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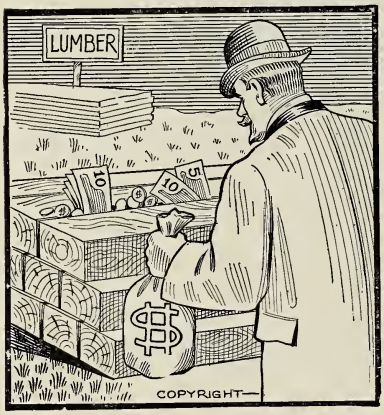

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